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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

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OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

SENATOR BRIGHT EXPELLED—THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

In expectation that a vote would be had to-day in the Bright case, the galleries of the Senate Chamber were filled at an early hour, and all the available space in the Chamber was occupied by those entitled to the privilege of the floor. The interest in the proceedings was intense, and for five hours the vast concourse sat with enchained attention, awaiting the final issue.

Speeches were delivered by several Senators, and Mr. BRIGHT himself, who made a most ingenious and impressive defence, in a more temperate spirit than was to have been expected. It was not without its effect on the galleries, and at its conclusion, if his fate had depended on the popular vote, it is not improbable that it would have been different from what it was. But whatever chords of sympathy were touched by his fervent appeal, his cause was so much injured by some of his friends who followed him, that when the result of the vote was announced, there was an almost unanimous round of applause in the galleries, which was only silenced by an imperative call to order. Mr. BRIGHT's speech was well calculated to affect the vote of any Senator who was in a state of hesitancy, and he evidently intended it for the close of the performance; but he was thwarted by the ge friends who damaged his cause more effectually than his most vehement opponent could have done.

Mr. BRIGHT left the Senate before the vote on his expulsion was announced.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Representatives VALANDIGHAM, PENDLETON and CORNING, with MORRILL, both CONKLINGS, HORTON, and a few other disappointed Republicans, held a caucus this afternoon, and agreed to comprise all their proposed amendments of the Demand Treasury Note scheme in one bill, with the view to making a stronger combination against the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, which the Administration has indorsed as indispensable to maintaining the Government and carrying on the war. The vote may be close, but the chances are decidedly in favor of the passage of the legal tender clause; for practical legislators clearly see that it would be absurd to compel the soldiers to take their pay in money that Sutlers and others are permitted to refuse to take from them.

A NEW TAX BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a rough draft of the new Tax bill, which will at once be printed for private use, and to be laid before the full Committee for their final action. A few days only will elapse before it will be matured and reported to the House.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed another letter to Representative SPALDING, urging immediate action on the Treasury Note bill; but several more speeches will be made previous to voting upon the pending amendments. It is probable that a final vote will be taken to-morrow. Arrangements have been made by the opponents of the bill to form a substitute therefor, by consolidating the leading features in the propositions already submitted by Messrs. MORRILL, (Vt.,) VALLANDIGHAM and ROSCOE CONKLING.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Hon. JNO. A. PARKER, United States Consul at Honolulu, has arrived here with important information for the Government. He says agents have been sent to England to hypothecate the entire group of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain. This state of things is certainly extraordinary if true.

NO EXPLANATION OF THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Up to a late hour to-day the military gentlemen nearest to Gen. MCCLELLAN's person, and entitled to know the fact, were not aware that any answer has been returned to the recent rebel dispatches brought in by the flag of truce.

THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The Naval Committee of the Senate to-day had under consideration the bill recommitted to them yesterday, for building iron-clad gunboats. The Committee have been informed by the Navy Department that not more than ten can be built and equipped this year, and they are in doubt what number to recommend. The Secretary of the Navy is called on for further information.

THE BOUNTY DUE THE HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Some weeks since the Second Auditor decided that the $100 bounty due the heirs of deceased soldiers should be paid from the appropriation for the payment of the volunteers, or from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Yesterday the Second Comptroller reversed this decision, and declined paying the bounty until Congress shall make a specific appropriation therefor. Five millions at least must be appropriated immediately for this purpose. The claims are coming in at the rate of one hundred daily.

AMERICANS AT THE FRENCH COURT.

It appears that Minister DAYTON has written to Mr. SEWARD a full account of the difficulty in regard to the invitation or non-invitation of Americans to the Emperor's Ball. The "Trencher" question will doubtless succumb to skilful diplomatic treatment.

A RESPITE TO GORDON.

The President has granted two weeks respite to GORDON, the Slave-pirate. He was to have been hung on Friday, the 7th.

CARL SCHURZ IN WASHINGTON.

CARL SCHURZ, American Minister at Madrid, has arrived in Washington. He is in doubt whether he will return to Spain, and pronounces the country to him a very disagreeable one to live in.

PROMOTED.

Adjutant JEFFERDS, of the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, has been promoted for meritorious conduct, from Regimental Adjutant to the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

REJECTION OF A. J. BUTLER OF CALIFORNIA.

The Senate has *unanimously* rejected the nomination of A. J. BUTLER, of California, to be a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. This is the individual who was publicly denounced to the President by Mr. SIMONTON, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, last Spring, when the California appointments were under consideration. The action of the Senate may well be claimed as a thorough vindication of the statement then made to the Executive, and which was not denied at the time, nor has been attempted since to be denied. The Military Committee were unanimous in their recommendation of Mr. BUTLER's rejection.

THE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has addressed a circular to all officers of his department. It appears, he says, that a memorandum of rates of transportation by railroad sent to some of the principal Quartermasters, intended by the War Department to be used as a guide in settling accounts, as a limit beyond which no payments would be allowed in any case, has been by some officers misunderstood, and considered as fixing a Government tariff of rates to be paid in all cases. They are therefore advised that it is the duty of every Quartermaster, as of every officer of the Government, in making contracts for services or materials, and in making purchases, to make them at the lowest attainable rates. In no case should the Government pay higher rates than an individual or a corporation, for the same services or the same materials. Any quartermaster who allows through freights to be charged as local freights, at higher rates than are ordinarily paid on goods sent over long distances, violates his duty. The rates for transportation for passengers specified in the tariff above referred to, were, at the time of preparation, understood to be one-third below the ordinary rates, upon railroads in the Middle States. On Western railroads, freight and passenger charges are generally at lower rates than in the Middle States; and that which would be a fair compensation to a road in the mountains of the East, would be a very high rate over the easy grades of the cheaply-constructed railroads of the prairie country. In addition to the regulation for Quartermaster's departments, the attention of the newly-appointed Quartermasters is especially called to article 11, page 147 of the revised regulations of the army in regard to public property, money and accounts. Many of the regulations in this article are liberal transcripts from the Laws of Congress, paragraph 101, in regard to giving public notice of all purchases and contracts where an immediate delivery is not required by a public exigency, is in the words of the law. A careful adherence to these regulations will guide the public officers, and protect the Treasury against imposition.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The report made from the Committee on Commerce to-day, by Representative WAID, is averse to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, but advocates an enlargement of its commercial connections, with a view to render the reciprocity more certain and substantial. It discusses the extent, population, position and resources of the British North American Provinces and Possessions, together with other questions, including the right of the United States to a just reciprocity, and the fiscal reasons for an American or Continental system. It appears that the value of Canadian productions has increased 20 per centum by the treaty. While the United States tax Canadian productions $25,000 per annum, Canada taxes our productions $1,000,000, and also has an unfair system of discrimination against the United States. The report was recommitted for the further action of the Committee.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to take up the resolution he offered some time since in regard to the finances of the country. He said he offered the resolution to call the attention of the Senate to the finances of the country. The expenses of the country were now at the rate of fifty millions of dollars a month. He (CARLILE) had hoped ere this to have had some plan from the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the finances of the country, but the only plan proposed by him is the issue of the paper currency. He (CARLILE) was opposed to any union of the Government and the banks. He was not willing that the Government should be dependent on the banks. If the Government depends on irredeemable paper issue, financial ruin must follow. He advocated the passage of his resolution as affording a safe and sound basis for specie currency.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committe on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy without amendment, and the bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, calling on the President to furnish the Senate the recent correspondence relative to the presentation of American citizens at the Court of France.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and the amendments of the Military Committee were adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called for the reading of the ninth section, which reduces the salary of officers and all persons employed in the army and navy ten per cent. during the rebellion. He said if that was all the reduction Congress was willing to make, he would acquiesce. But this would preserve all the inequalities of the old system of compensation, now fixed by a hundred different bills. He thought if this bill should be passed these inequalities would be fixed, and the old system of mileage kept in force. We should now take in hand a general system of reduction and retrenchment in our expenses. The estimates for the expenses of the next fiscal year were $550,000,000, and we know that this will be increased by various bills. This is five times the currency of the country, three times more than the coin in the country, and more than the expenses of Great Britain during the war with NAPOLEON.

Here the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said that he had arrived at the conclusion that he must vote for the resolution, though he should do so with a great deal of pain. In times like these, the Senate should not be filled with men the least suspected of disloyalty. He (ANTHONY) should vote on the simple record of the letter. He thought that any Senator who could, write such a letter as that to such a man, and to such a traitor, was unfitted for a seat in the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said that he did not rise to further discuss the subject. The time for discussion has passed. It only needs a formal vote to indicate the determination of the Senate. The Senator from Indiana is to be expelled, and nothing further need be said to control the action of the Senate. But some questions have been introduced here that were entirely irrelevant. Some Senators seem to have merged the character of the Senator in the partisan. Mr. HARRIS then alluded to the elaborate speeches of the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) as more becoming a prosecuting attorney. These speeches seemed to him (HARRIS) like heaping a blow on a fallen foe. The Senator from Kentucky (DAVIS) has made something like a dozen speeches in relation to the pending subject, and he appeared to be the senior counsel in the prosecution. He (DAVIS) had visited the committee-rooms to secure evidence to impeach manly testimony. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance had referred to the speech of the Senator from Tennessee, (JOHNSON,) as that of a man of a noble and lofty and self-sacrificing spirit, but he too had stepped aside. Mr. HARRIS here read extracts from the speeches of Senators JOHNSON, WILMOT and SUMNER, and contended that it would be a dangerous precedent to set, to expel a Senator without being guilty. The case had not a parallel, either in that of POLK or BRECKINRIDGE. But the question was already settled, and he (HARRIS) did not choose to discuss it any longer. But, Sir, there is a subject somewhat personal to myself, and not entirely irrelevant to this question. An attempt has been made, Sir, in the Legislature of my State, to reanimate the stiffened corps of legislative instructions. That specious emanation from the pernicious and well-nigh fatal doctrine of State Rights—a doctrine that we all most painfully realize—has well nigh thrown down the fabric of our Government over our heads. At this very hour, I suppose the Senator from Indiana is on trial in the State Legislature of New-York. What the result of the discussion there—which has been continued there almost as long as it has here—may be, I do not know, and, so far as my vote on this resolution is concerned, it is not important that I should know. The circumstances under which this attempt to resuscitate this exploded device in the New-York Legislature are somewhat peculiar; indeed, Sir, they are very extraordinary. Nineteen of my colleagues at the other end of the Capitol, most of them my personal as well as political friends, men I hold in high esteem, and by whose judgment I would be governed as soon as by the judgment of any other nineteen men, jealous of the honor of their State, and, as I think, and am willing to believe in the spirit of true friendship, saw fit to communicate with the Legislature of New-York, and to solicit them, in order to save our noble State from dishonor and disgrace—and perhaps to retrieve their humble representative here from similar dishonor—that they should undertake to instruct him as to the vote he should give. Let me not be misunderstood. I make no complaint of my colleagues—none at all. I regard them all as my personal and political friends, and I acquit them of all intention to injure or even censure me. I account for the course they have taken, as I account for much else that has occurred during this discussion, by the peculiar atmosphere that surrounds this Senate. But, in my humble judgment, they have gone aside from duty—I will not say they have gone beyond the bounds of propriety. I can only account for it by referring it, as I have said, to the peculiar spirit that rules at the present moment, and which has, as we have perceived for the last few days, surrounded this chamber. I would willingly, upon most legislative questions, take counsel of my colleagues in the other branch of Congress, and would listen to the advice of my own Legislature upon questions of political expediency or national policy. I should be strongly inclined to think they were right and I was wrong. If we differed, but upon questions like this—no legislative question, no question of policy or expediency, but a question of right or wrong, question of guilt or innocence, a question which is to affect with everlasting disgrace a fellow Senator, I allow no man and no body of men, however exalted, to intervene between me and my conscience. I pen any judicial question or a question that involves the rights of my fellow men, I answer alone to my conscience and my God. The Senate is something more than a Legislative body. It shares with the President executive powers, and it possesses judicial powers. It is the body to whom the Constitution has assigned the duty of trying all cases of impeachment, and I regard this as a quasi case of impeachment. It is a judicial question, and upon a radical or executive question the Legislature of my State has no right to interfere or to be heard. But the Senator from Indiana is to be driven forth. If he be a traitor, as some suppose, he will ally himself with the enemies of the country; but if, notwithstanding this indignity and this provocation, he shall prove loyal to his Government and faithful to his Government, the instructive teachings of the past would lead us to predict that some of us may again see him on this floor.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) replied to Mr. HARRIS, defending his (DAVIS') own course.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., (Rep.,) said that the Senator from Indiana had read two resolutions passed by a meeting in Indiana. He (FOSTER) asked to have the other resolutions, passed by that meeting, read by the Clerk.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) objected to the reading of the resolutions by the Clerk.

Mr. FOSTER thought that all the resolutions ought to be read to show the connection between them.

Mr. FOSTER then read the resolutions. They deplore the state to which the country has been reduced by sectionalism; reaffirm the principles of the Democratic Party; declare that the present state of the country is due to the agitation of the Slavery question by fanatics, and to the sectional platforms adopted by the Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago Conventions; declare that the Republicans, in rejecting all offers of compromise, assumed a fearful responsibility, and that they have shown their utter inability to carry on the Government in its difficulty. The resolutions conclude by denouncing the plan for the emancipation of the slaves, and by denouncing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he had only read two of the resolutions here, because some of the others contained language which possibly would be deemed offensive by some Senators; but, laying aside all that, he (BRIGHT) could indorse the resolutions in all their length and depth.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) spoke at some length in favor of Mr. BRIGHT, contending that he (BRIGHT) could not, from all the circumstances at the time the letter was written, believe there was to be war, and, consequently, there could not have been any intention to do wrong in writing the simple letter of introduction which he did. Mr. BAYARD then referred to the speeches which had been made here with something like partisan feeling, and to the caucuses which had been held in regard to this case.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio (Rep.,) said that he never knew that there were any caucuses, and did not believe any had been held.

Mr. BROWNING of Ill., (Rep.,) said it was the first intimation that he had ever heard of any caucuses and wanted to know where the Senator (BAYARD,) got his information.

Mr. BAYARD said he could not tell.

Mr. BRIGHT said he would relieve the Senator (BROWNING.) On the first day after the session he called on his colleague (LANE,) and asked him to introduce a resolution in regard to this case. Afterwards his colleague had told him that his case had been subject to a caucus.

Mr. LANE, of Ind., (Rep.,) said that the first of the session he had told his colleague (BRIGHT,) he should feel it his (LANE's) duty to introduce a resolution of general inquiry in regard to his (BRIGHT's) course. Afterwards at a caucus on another subject his case was spoken of, but there was no caucus in this case.

Mr. BAYARD said that he was now satisfied that no caucus had been held, but that party spirit had entered into this case, and as that was the case he had no hope for justice.

Mr. BRIGHT said perhaps what he should say had better have been said weeks ago. He thanked the Judiciary Committee for the favorable report which had been made, though one of their number (Mr. FOSTER) had given way under unprecedented pressure. The reasons might be satisfactory to that member, but he doubted whether they would be to even-handed justice. His main object in speaking now was to place himself right on the page of history; if he could succeed in that, he would be content. He was amazed at the party spirit exhibited against him, and the numerous accusations brought against him. He might with propriety have asked for counsel; but, conscience having said that he had done, written, and voted for nothing inconsistent with his prerogative as an American Senator, he had not claimed that right, and he did not regret not doing so. He should not try to shield himself from partisan blows, but challenged investigation into all the acts of his political life. He had been honored by the State of Indiana thrice by a seat in the Senate of the United States, and had been in the confidence of the Senate, and had received the highest honor they had given. He said this in answer to those who questioned his antecedents, and sought to prejudice him in the minds of his countrymen. He referred them to the letter he had written to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and to the character given him by Mr. LINCOLN, who had known him for many years, and who always considered him a worthy man. He contended that that letter was a simple letter of introduction, and its address had no intention to recognize the right of Mr. DAVIS to any title; it was only a mere courtesy, and only followed the example of others on the floor of the Senate. The Senator from Maine, in his assault on him, had said his address was like a courtier. If the Senator had known him better, he would have known that was not one of his faults. If he had been sycophantic, he might have got votes, but all he asked was for justice. When the letter was written, he did not believe there would be war. He referred to the President's Inaugural, the acts of the Post-office Department, and the Secretary of State's dispatches, to show that on the 1st of March it was not believed generally that there would be war. He did not believe there would be war till the fall of Sumter. After this there was war, and he should not have given the letter to DAVIS. He had not the most distant recollection of having written a letter to DAVIS or other letter of introduction to Capt. FRANKLIN. It had been argued against him that he had said that he would do the same again. He would repeat it, and he meant it, that if he believed there was to be no war, he would give such a letter to an old friend. If he had had the least gleam of suspicion that there would be war, he should not have given the letter; but no one who listened to the debate here will suppose that the letter really has anything to do with the attack on him. But he was considered unfit to associate with such patriarchs in the country's service as the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER,) and the Senator from New-Hampshire, (CLARK,) and even the Senator from Pennsylvania, (WILMOT,) and the Senator from Tennessee, (JOHNSON,) were afflicted by his presence here as not loyal enough for them. Oh! he must have degenerated in ten years. In 1850, he was appointed on a Committee with such men as CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAYTON, and used his humble efforts to maintain peace. He had ever voted for peace, and never given a sectional vote. Every impulse of my heart, and every tie that binds me to earth, is interwoven with the form of Government under which we live, and to which I acknowledge my allegiance, and I will yield to no man in my attachment to it. Few men of my years have enjoyed more of her glorious advantages, and none have felt more grateful for them; and, though I have been assailed with all the fury of party spirit, and my character unjustly aspersed, and my loyalty and devotion questioned, this shall not alienate me from the faith of my life, or lessen the deep obligation I feel. I have devoted the humble energies of my life to the support of the Government under which we live, and which I would not exchange for any other on earth. This may be the only opportunity I shall have of expressing my gratitude to the members of the Committee, who have, from that innate sense of justice that always governs the best judge, stood by the report, and, rising above the storm of passion that seems to control the hour, resolutely maintained that attitude. They have done me all justice, and if my antecedents as a private citizen and a public servant have not proved a shield against criticism, and is not a sufficient guaranty, I give to them the pledge of an honest heart that no future life, whatever fortune may place me, shall give them no occasion to regret this act of justice to me and those whose destinies are interwoven with mine. I am not informed as to the opinion of Senators, except as they have declared them in debate. I have approached no Senator to learn his views. I have had no outside friends to solicit the aid of the public Press, with which to manufacture public opinion in my favor. Conscious of the purity of my intentions and purposes in all that relates to the support of the Government to which I owe allegiance, I had a right to suppose that my peers would rise above the heats of party, and look on this transaction in its true light. But this is a matter that I cannot and have not attempted to control. If the Senate has been misled, and, as I see it stated in some of the papers, it is a foregone conclusion that to me I must, I say to my friends and my enemies that I will lose no time in putting myself on trial again before a tribunal whose judgment I have ever found just, and who, I am sure, will give me all the benefits resulting from an acquaintance of forty years and upward with a service which entitles them to judge whether I am a loyal or a disloyal subject—whether I have been a faithful or unfaithful representative of their rights in the many and varied duties which they have intrusted to me to perform. I will go forth with my record in one hand and the record of those who sent me here in the other, and will submit to the people of the State of Indiana the question of right or wrong in this case. I will go with the platform of principles laid down by that party I have acted with through life, and in the name of those principles, and in the name of the Constitution that I have ever tried to support, in letter and in spirit, I will ask a fair and impartial hearing. This, on this only, is the tribunal with which I intend to be content. Mr. B. then referred to the question of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. WILLEY,) asking him to define the letter of September to the Senator. I will say that I have had but one communication since I have been on duty here, and that has been—peace, peace, peace. War never, never, never, as a remedy for any supposed grievance. But how different was the tone of the speech of the honorable Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON.) Causes of complaint I know he has, and I sympathize with him in his afflictions. Would I had the power to lift the load of sorrow that has bowed him and tens of thousands of others to the earth. Point out the road that leads to peace, with the restoration of the Union, making ours one Government, with one flag, not a star effaced, and I will travel it with him as long as there is one gleam of light to guide us. And, Sir, forgetting and forgiving, I would even consent to take as traveling companions, the Senators from Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, with all their heresies. The Senator from Tennessee has done one great injustice. Smarting under blows inflicted by the conduct of those he called a close corporation when here, he points to my association with them, forgetting, at the same time, his own. History, facts, and living witnesses, repel this absurd and unfounded accusation. The honorable Senator from Maryland, (Mr. KENNEDY,) moved by a sense of justice to arrive at the truth, vindicates history in his late speech on some of these points. He well recollects the appeals made by himself, myself, and other Senators, some of whom I still see here, to Southern Senators to remain in their seats and give the incoming Administration a trial. The Senator from Tennessee knows I had no part or lot in any movement having for its object the disruption of this land. In replying to the request of the Senator from Virginia I do not want to be considered as seeking votes or any change of opinions. I said on a former occasion, my opinions were fixed. In the execution of details connected with the administration of Government affairs I have always endeavored to conform my action to the policy of those in charge of the Government. So under this Administration; when differing from them I have said so in a becoming manner I trust. I have been opposed to the principle of coercion. I believe, in the language of the present Secretary of State, that this Federal system is, of all forms of Government, the most unfitted for this labor of coercion. Coercion is war, and war, in the language of the late Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS) is disunion. But when hostilities commenced against Fort Sumter, an entirely new feature presented itself. This act, followed by the proclamation of the President, was war. While my principles in regard to coercion remain unchanged, and while I doubt whether the line of policy of the last Administration, as well as the present, was the best with regard to affairs at Charleston, yet I never hesitated in my duty to my own Government, which was to sustain it in all its efforts to fully enforce obedience to the laws of the United States, within all constitutional limits. Mr. President, I have said all I proposed saying on this occasion; yet I wish to add a few words more. I will inquire, who is it that is asking for my expulsion? My record as a public man is before the country, and particularly before my constituents. The party that have so often honored me with a seat on this floor have lately adjourned one of the largest Conventions ever held in the State. Did they desire my expulsion on the ground that I was disloyal, or on the ground that I was not a faithful representative of their interests? Has any part of that great army from that State expressed any such desire? Have you had any petitions for my removal? Barely one, I believe. I do not understand that my constituency are asking my expulsion, and I want that fact understood before the country, that I am to be expelled because of my political antecedents. That fact cannot be disguised. I make no complaint. I do not feel that my personal rights are involved in this controversy, and when this blow comes, as the honorable Senator from New-York has announced it will come, I, Sir, shall wrap my robes about me and take it. Let it come. I may fall as the gallant—the brave—the chivalric—the classic—the learned Senator from Massachusetts said I might fall—into the bastile. That is a matter I cannot control. That is in the hands of those who have the power, if it is their pleasure, in connection with this wrong, to inflict still another. Let the blow come; but, if my own volition continues, I will fall back into the arms of the people—the ever just people of the State of Indiana. I will ask them, Sir, to vindicate the truth of history, by showing to the world that this partisan blow, leveled at my head, is not merited. I regret that I should have been betrayed into a word on this occasion. It has not been done in the belief of controlling or influencing a vote, but to give a plain narrative of facts, that the unprejudiced masses may have the true facts of the case, and on them base their judgment.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said he felt the pressure of the moment and the pressure of the Press. He heard the public voice loud and clear. His nearest friends entreated him. They told him his grave was dug. They made him distrust his own judgment, but he could see no reason to change. He only asked those who dug his grave, to put a stone at the head, with the inscription: "He dared do what was right."

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he had only one word to say. He had nothing to gain by supporting the Senator from Indiana—nor had he any to gain by opposing what he believed to be the universal sentiment of the United States. But he would be true to his conscience. He had rather be torn by wild horses than yield his convictions of duty. He was a freeman, and nobody was his master. If Mr. BRIGHT was expelled, and he was asked upon what charge, he could not tell. Better for the Senator if he had more charity, and better observed the rules of law.

After further remarks by Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) and Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) the vote was taken on the resolution to expel as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane of Ind., McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmonds, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot., Wilson, of Mass., and Wilson of Mo.)—32.

NAYS.—Messrs Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pierce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thompson and Wiley—14.

The Vice-President said that as two-thirds had voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted.

There was applause in the gallery, which was immediately checked by the Chair.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union)—When these troubles began, they found me standing alone. I owe nothing to party, beyond the broad catholic party which incloses within its embrace the whole Union, and which looks for peace and the restoration of the Constitution as our fathers understood it. I did not support the President, but it is the work of patriotism to give to the Administration, in this hour of peril, a fair, impartial and energetic support. I desire to support the President in his financial policy, because that, of all others, is the most important measure that can be presented to the attention of the people. Money must be got, or the army must be disbanded, the Constitution will be overturned, the country ruined, and the national life destroyed. I am disposed to support every measure of finance having for its object a vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution. We must to attain that end, create a currency, create a public debt, and a scheme of just taxation, to meet the requirements of the country. I am ready to go as far to establish a just scheme of taxation as he who dares go further, and to sustain the Government, and to keep the army and navy afloat. The only question is how can this be done in a mode least prejudicial to the people and most convenient to the Government? This is the great question of the times, and the one which lies at the foundation of all others, and on its solution depends our success in meeting the present emergency. We lay the taxes necessary for the support of the Government, and we negotiate loans to raise funds, and we provide a currency for the purpose of holding those immense amounts. The Committee of Ways and Means presents us with a bill providing a scheme of raising money, and promises us a second one to complete the scheme. It proposes a tax of one hundred and fifty millions, and the House is called upon to pledge itself to raise it. But how are we to raise it? The Committee does not inform us. They propose a currency, by issuing Treasury Notes, under authority of the bill; and by another bill it is proposed to create a national currency, based upon the funded securities, and to lay a tax. They propose a bill which issues Treasury Notes and causes them to be funded in public stocks. The Committee should have started from a different point. They have commenced at the wrong end. The last proposed measure should be the first, and the first the last. They have begun at the top of the building, and they call us to build on with them to the bottom. They ought, first, to have reported a tax bill, laying a broad foundation for taxation, upon which the whole public credit reposes. They should have first determined that as the first series of measures, so that we might be able to judge what particular provision is necessary and what is not necessary in this particular measure. What is the proposition? It is to issue $100,000,000 of Treasury Notes, without interest, payable at the pleasure of the United States, and to be received for all public dues and receivable for all dues from the Government by Creditors of the Government, these notes to be declared to be money and legal tender for all public and private debts over the land, the same to be funded in public securities, bearing six per cent. interest, this interest to be paid on the same promises of the Government. Those are the principles of the bill. Will it bring relief to the country, and is it consistent with the Constitution? These are grave inquiries. Let us see, then, if the scheme is consistent with the Constitution. I approve of the general scheme of public credit, which I believe will bring relief to the country and restore the public credit; but there are features and details in this bill which I cannot assent to. The legal tender clause stares us in the face as the most objectionable feature of the bill. This is a direct violation of the Constitution, and, in my belief, entirely irreconcilable with that instrument in any form. I listened with great interest to the debates on this subject, in the hope that I might hear something to change my opinion, but in vain. Now, upon what authority does the Committee act? The Attorney-General says that the legal tender clause is not prohibited by the Constitution, and upon this keystone the supporters of the bill have tuned their arguments in support of it, with occasional reference to the general powers of the Government for self-preservation. To say that a certain power is in the Constitution because it is no where in it expressly prohibited, is to overturn the whole structure of the Government. It was no argument to say that the power embraced in the bill is not prohibited; and I am surprised that the first law officer of the Government would risk his official reputation by asserting such a doctrine. The Government has no power to declare anything a legal tender but gold and silver coin. Government is not expressly prohibited from making anything else a legal tender, but there is at the same time no power guaranteed to it to make anything else a legal tender. Upon the argument adopted by the friends of the bill, they might as well, as has been already said here, declare hides or leather legal tender. To make these treasury notes legal tender for private debt, is taking my property and appropriating it to my creditors. This act is in itself opposed to and in contravention of the Constitution, which declares that no man shall be deprived of his property except for a criminal act and through due process of law. Having no doubt of the unconstitutionality of the bill, I must vote against it. But there is no necessity to violate the Constitution—no necessity for public purposes. The public credit does not require it, and the public credit will not be sustained by it. I implore the House to arrest the course proposed by the measure, and to adopt a constitutional mode of meeting the present emergency. The measure is as inexpedient as it is unnecessary and unconstitutional. It is a direct declaration of national bankruptcy. It is saying to the world that this Government is unable to meet its obligations, and is forced to compound with its creditors at a discount. The Government has promised to pay in gold, and you say its creditors must accept something less than gold. You compel him to trust to promises not worth ninety cents on the dollar. The scheme is disgraceful to the country. Public credit reposes on public confidence. It is a thing which cannot be compelled by law. Individuals who pay most promptly enjoy most credit; so it is with Governments. By this provision you discredit your own security, and declare that it is not worth what you first represented it to be. It strikes down public confidence and destroys public credit. It is a system of repudiation and forced loans in their worst forms. Not only will it destroy financial credit, but it will give a stain to the national character which it will take ages to wipe out. The experience of the world is against the idea of attempting to attach to paper the value of gold and silver. The law cannot impart an artificial value to that which possesses no real value. The law cannot convert paper into gold. Paper is only valuable when it represents gold. Take away the gold, and the paper is worthless; and all the laws that can be passed will not give a par value to it. Issue these notes, and prices will rise beyond the specie standard as the notes fall below it. The result is inevitable. All experience proves it, and no laws can make it otherwise. All existing indebtedness was created on the specie standard, and on condition that they would be settled in gold or silver. You cannot estimate the amount of the Government indebtedness payable in gold or silver, and yet by this bill you require all this to be settled in paper which you at the same time declare to be worth less than gold. By one stroke of the pen you strike one-tenth of that indebtedness out of existence. Will no suffering follow this gigantic confiscation? No retribution? Yes, terrible suffering and terrible retribution. Think you an injured people will send you back to this Hall to complete your work of ruin? Think you that a Government which inflicts such wanton and wide-spread mischief will long be tolerated by a free people? The bill will necessarily destroy all credit and all commerce, for they cannot exist without a standard currency. This is not the way to proceed. Make the notes receivable for all public debts, and redeemable in six per cent. bonds; establish a national currency based upon public securities, through the banks of the country, with proper checks, and provide a tax for certain and prompt interest on your bonds; and these will have a real, sound and generous circulation. The whole of this scheme depends on a tax bill. If you make the interest payable at a certain time, and the public believe it, no man will say that these notes will not attain the circulation which bank notes enjoy. There is a vast amount of resources untaxed in the country, which will yield largely to the Government. The country is able to pay taxes without serious inconvenience, and if we have the nerve, prudence and wisdom, taxes can be raised promptly, and in a mode not to injure the public. The present revenue law produces sixty millions. It is said we require one hundred and fifty millions, leaving a demand for ninety millions. Can this be raised by taxation? With ease we can raise by a duty tax enough to meet all present requirements. What are the present subjects of taxation, and how much do they produce, is the question? They are various, but they could be made to yield much more than at present. All domestic industry will and can largely contribute. So might stamp duties. Tax newspapers and telegraphic dispatches, tax the issue of bank-paper, and the thousand sources of revenue which rise before us when we apply ourselves to the subject. An active, industrious, laboring people can well afford all that the necessity of the country demands from them. Let all these resources be brought to bear upon the question. The people will bear it willingly. It is not just to them to say they will not bear them. The people cherish their institutions and representative liberty, and they are willing to pay the price necessary to secure their enjoyment. It is you who have not the courage to stand up as just and conscientious representatives of the people.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that it was quite necessary to create a debt. The property of the country is nominally in our power, but the only means of reaching it is by taxation. While we are waiting for the returns of the tax-gatherer, we must borrow. Bankers and merchants are only the middle men. Ultimately the burden of our governmental expenses must fall on the entire country. Strike out the "legal tender" clause in this bill, and it would be but duplicating the present issues of notes at a discount. It was really the "specie" clause, and as a hard money man he could not vote for the measure without.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said, upon the decisions of this hour are involved, in a great degree, the prosperity and growth of all the material interests of this country for generations to come, no less than pecuniary salvation in the present. Beneficent as this measure is, as one of relief, nothing could induce him to give it his sanction but an uncontrolable necessity. To dispose of the bonds of the Government at anything that greedy avarice may dictate, and the alternative really amounts to this, rather than resort to this measure, is sucking the very life blood of the nation to fertilise the already prolific soil of the capitalist. Congress has the power to inaugurate to-day a system of financial policy both for the Government and the people, which will establish our prosperity upon a firm foundation, and give strength and stability to our institutions. Let us not disappoint in this moment of peril the just expectations of the American people.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union) said that he had voted to sustain the President in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in declaring certain ports blockaded, and for other extreme measures justified by the public necessities. Now they were called upon, according to the terms of this bill, to declare it constitutional and legal to make money out of paper. He (WRIGHT) did not feel justified in going so far as to cast his vote for any such a measure. He would vote for taxation to the utmost limits. We have the means, the property, and the money. But the issue of the paper money now proposed would bring upon the country worse ruin than the rebels have already forown upon it. The notes authorized by this bill are payable at no place or time, and are made a legal tender in payment of all debts. He argued that, according to the Constitution, they could not make anything but gold and siver a legal tender.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.) said that if the bill should pass, which he hoped it would not, it would be a departure from the financial system of the country. It had been reiterated, but not proved, that this was a measure not of choice but of necessity. Passing by the question of constitutionality, Mr. HORTON proceeded to express some practical views. The country, he said, never was as wealthy as it is to-day. We had never owed less, and were never so free from financial embarrassments. The treasury wants an immense amount of money. The question is, how shall it be obtained? The people not only have the means, but the ability and determination to pay the principal and interest on the public debt. Mr. HORTON then advocated Mr. MORRILL's substitute, which proposes the payment of the interest in coin, and the redemption of the notes in from ten to twenty-five years, concluding by stating at length his objections to the pending measure.

The Committee here rose.

The general debate on the bill is to cease on the expiration of two hours after the House shall again take it up. Adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Intelligence from the Burnside Expedition.

Sailing of the Constitution for Ship Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 4, *Via* BALT

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

THE FRAUDS OF THE CONTRACTORS.

Full and Authentic Digest of the Report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee.

Frauds in Army Supplies---Frauds in Navy Supplies---Frauds in the Purchase of Arms, in the Purchase and Charter of Vessels, in Horses and Wagons, in Cattle, &c.

The Northern Traitors and their Deeds

An immense volume, consisting of over 1,100 octavo pages, has just been sent us from Washington, containing the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to inquire into the contracts of the Government—Mr. VAN WYCK, of this State, Chairman. Fragments of the report and of the testimony have already been given to the public; but as these were evidently published so as to expose the crimes of some men and to conceal those of others, and as, *because* they were but fragments of the evidence given they were necessarily unjust, we have refrained from giving any of it publicity until the whole of the report and the testimony was before us. In this volume we have all the evidence so far as it has yet been taken. The Committee, however, announce that they have a large amount of material still on hand, which will be made the subject of a further report; and as the work of the Committee in investigating contracts is still going on, and is likely to be kept up as long as the war lasts, or until contractors and agents become indisputably honest, it is likely that we will be furnished with a library of corrupt reading, which, next to the history of this bloody rebellion itself, will strike posterity with horror at the awful wickedness of the present generation. The document, and the exposures contained in it might have a certain kind of speculative and anatomical interest if the rebellion were crushed out and victory had perched upon our banner; but at the present crisis of the Republic, such disclosures are painful and dreadful, and produce a feeling of public indignation which would justify the most summary measures against the knaves whose villany is here dragged into daylight.

The report is not only voluminous but disjointed. It is an immense mass, without order or index. It is roughly arranged, however, into the following divisions:

1.—Report (proper) of the Special Committee on Government Contracts.
2.—Journal of the Special Committee.
3.—Testimony in reference to the steamer *Cataline*.
4.—Testimony in reference to hides, tallow and cattle.
5.—Testimony in relation to the purchase of horses and wagons.
6.—Testimony in relation to the purchase of arms.
7.—Testimony in relation to the purchase of vessels and navy supplies.
8.—Testimony in reference to the purchase of army supplies.
9.—Testimony—miscellaneous matters.
10.—Testimony (*bis*) army supplies.

The Committee, as appointed in July, 1861, consisted of the following seven members:

Van Wyck, New-York.	Washburne, Illinois.
Holman, Indiana.	Dawes, Massachusetts.
Fenton, New-York.	Steele, New-Jersey.
Jackson, Kentucky.	

But only six names are signed to the report, that of JAS. S. JACKSON, of Kentucky, being absent.

The Committee held its sessions in Washington New-York, Boston, New-Bedford, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and Harrisburgh, and examined, altogether two hundred and sixty-five witnesses.

We will run over the mass of testimony taken, and with the aid of the Committee's digest, will give examples and an analysis of its purport.

THE STEAMER CATALINE.

The first case upon which testimony is taken is that of the steamer *Cataline*. The evidence covers 118 octavo pages, and exhibits an extraordinary amount of adroit rascality. The public, however, are thoroughly acquainted with all the facts in the case, and, besides, it will again, we understand, be fully discussed by Mr. VAN WYCK in a speech upon the subject of this report to be delivered in a day or two before the House.

TESTIMONY IN REFERENCE TO HIDES, TALLOW AND CATTLE.

The subject of contracts in cattle, hides, tallow, etc., is next taken up.

In this matter, say the Committee, there is much evidence of gross mismanagement and culpable carelessness in making contracts, together with a reckless improvidence of the means of the Government. Evidence exists of large contracts for cattle having been made without any advertisement for bids, or any effort being made by the agents of the Government to satisfy themselves whether the price to be paid were exorbitant, or even extortionate. Cattle were furnished at prices per pound, live weight, very little, if any, below the retail prices for the meat in any of the markets of the country, and the contractors, without themselves furnishing a single hoof to the Government, made large sums of money by sub-letting the contracts to other parties, who assumed all the responsibility and all the risks, and still made in profits nearly as large sums as the original contractors. Take, for example, the contracts with SIBLEY, TYLER, LAUGHMAN and DYER, for ten thousand head of cattle, "more or less," at 8 cents per pound, live weight, delivered in Washington, and 5¾ cents delivered in Harrisburgh. This contract was sub-let to WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS, of New-York, at 6½ cents per pound delivered at Washington, and 5 cents per pound delivered at Harrisburgh.

Under this contract 1,136,765 pounds were delivered at Washington, for which SIBLEY & Co. received from the Government $90,941 20; at Harrisburgh, 2,028,892 pounds, for which they received $116,661 29.

WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS delivered these cattle at Washington for $73,889 72; at Harrisburgh for $101,444 60. SIBLEY & Co. received from Government, $207,602 49, and paid to WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS $175,334 32, leaving profits to SIBLEY & Co. of $32,288 17; which amount of profits is so much money extorted from the Government, through carelessness or favoritism on the part of Government officials who awarded the contract, for WILLIAMS and ALLERTONS admit having made profits to themselves amounting to from $15,000 to $25,000.

In this case, and as exhibiting its *modus operandi*, we copy the whole of the testimony of the most important witness:

NEW-YORK, August 30, 1861.

Joseph H. Williams was sworn and examined as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. STEELE.

Question—Where is your residence?
Answer—In this City.

Q.—Can you tell the Committee anything about the contract in which Mr. ALLERTON was engaged in furnishing cattle to the Government?

A.—The ALLERTONS and myself made a contract with SIBLEY, TYLER, LAUGHMAN & DYER to furnish beef for the Government.

Q.—What were the terms of the contract?

A.—We made a contract with those men for the fulfillment of their contract with the Government.

Q.—You took the contract, then, as it were, off their hands?

A.—Yes, Sir; at a stated price agreed upon.

Q.—What was the price?

A.—The price we were to receive was 5 cents per pound, live weight, delivered in Pennsylvania, and 6½ cents delivered in Washington; that was what we were to receive, and what we did receive.

Q.—Do you know what they were to receive?

A.—Yes, Sir. According to their contract, which I read, they were to receive 5¾ cents per pound in Pennsylvania, and 8 cents in Washington.

Q.—Then you took upon yourself all the obligations of the contract?

A.—Yes, Sir; we took the contract at the figures I have mentioned off their hands, and they did nothing but receive their profits upon the cattle.

Q.—Is that all they did?

A.—Yes, Sir; after we took the contract.

Q.—Did they themselves deliver any cattle under the contract?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Or by any other parties than yourselves?

A.—None to my knowledge.

Q.—How many head were delivered?

A.—I think we delivered in Washington 797 head, and 1,500 in Harrisburgh.

Q.—By their contract with the Government how many were they to deliver?

A.—We claim that they had the privilege of delivering 10,000 head; but as soon as the facilities for delivery were opened, they stopped receiving cattle at Washington, but made us deliver at the lowest price at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. Those we delivered in Washington we delivered with great difficulty, and they got eight cents a pound for them; but as soon as we could get them over the roads easily, the Government stopped taking them there. They thus cut us out of a good many thousand dollars.

Q.—If the Government had applied to you to furnish these cattle, you being dealers in cattle, you would have been glad to have made a contract with any agent of the Government at the same price you got from these gentlemen?

A.—I should think we would. We have no choice with whom we make contracts, provided they are responsible parties; but at the time we made the contract, we did not look upon it as being as great a thing as it was, because we had to send our cattle around. While there was no risk of our cattle being taken from us, there was a fair margin of profits. But I think we made as much money as they did. They made $1 50 on every hundred pounds delivered in Washington, and 75 cents on every hundred pounds delivered in Pennsylvania.

Q.—You mentioned the number of head you delivered. Do you know the round weight?

A.—I do not remember. The first 1,000 head weighed about 1,400 pounds each, but the subsequent ones would perhaps average 1,350 pounds.

Q.—Suppose you figure out what they weighed, and estimate the profits they made?

A.—The witness, after figuring, answered: Their profits would amount to about $16,800 on those they delivered in Washington, and about $14,600 on those delivered in Pennsylvania; on a rough estimate I should say they cleared $30,000.

Q.—Did you so far assume their contract as to receive their money from the Government?

A.—No, Sir; they received the money, and we divided it as it was received; we had a party there to take our portion when it was received.

Q.—Were either of those gentlemen engaged in the stock business?

A.—I think not; DYER used to be a packer in Chicago, I believe; but in the live-stock business they had no experience.

Q.—Did you know the responsibility of the parties?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or their business?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any understanding with them before they got the contract?

A.—No, Sir; we heard that the contract was given out; that DYER had the contract two or three days prior to the time we got it. We went to Philadelphia and met DYER there, and we entered into a contract to take it off their hands.

Q.—What, in round numbers, were your profits in your contract with them?

A.—We have never figured it up exactly, but they could not be far from $25,000 or $26,000. If we had had a fair shake at delivering a fair proportion of the cattle in Washington, we should have beat them in profits.

Q.—Whom was this contract made with at Washington?

A.—It was made with BECKWITH.

Q.—Who signed their contract?

A.—It was signed by BECKWITH, and confirmed by the Secretary of War.

Q.—Did you understand who ordered this contract stopped?

A.—BECKWITH gave directions to the Commissary at Harrisburgh to receive 1,500 head, and not one more. I tried to get one more in, but they would not take it. I was willing to deliver the whole contract of 10,000 head, and I think we ought to have had the privilege of doing so under the contract.

Q.—Did not the Government reserve the right to annul the contract at any time?

A.—The contract did not so specify, but they so construed it. It read "from 2,000 to 10,000 cattle, as they might want them, and where they wanted them."

Q.—What are the hide, fat and refuse of cattle worth, weighing, say 1,400 pounds?

A.—That depends on the quality of the cattle. If they are good, heavy, fat cattle, they would be worth from $10 to $12 a head—perhaps more upon very fat cattle.

Q.—You know the character of the cattle delivered to the Government; would the fifth quarter, as it is called, be worth $12 for such cattle?

A.—I think not; and the hides, fat, &c., are not worth as much in Washington as in New-York.

Q.—On fair merchantable cattle, weighing 1,400 pounds and upwards, what would the fifth quarter be worth here?

A.—In Washington they strip out all the kidney fat, and that makes more fat than when you leave that in, as they do here; it is easy to calculate the value; the hides would weigh in the neighborhood of 100 pounds each, which, at five cents a pound, would be $5; the fat, say 120 pounds, is worth six cents a pound, which would be $7 20—that would be about $12 a head; the feet, horns, &c., is considered a part of the offal; I should think $12 would be a fair value in this city.

Q. What would be the difference in the value of those articles in this City and in Washington?

A. I do not know as I would be a competent judge of that. I believe the Government made a contract there for eight dollars a bullock.

We have here (remarks the Committee) not only evidence of a gross mismanagement, a total disregard of the interests of the Government, and a total recklessness in the expenditure of the funds of the Government, but there is every reason to believe that there was collusion upon the part of the employes of the Government to assist in robbing the Treasury, for, when a conscientious officer refused to pass cattle not in accordance with the contract, he was in effect superseded by one who had no conscientious scruples in the matter, and cattle that were rejected by his predecessor were at once accepted.

With such a state of things existing, if officers of the Government, who should be imbued with patriotism and integrity enough to have a care of the means of the Treasury, are ready to assist speculating contractors to extort upon and defraud the Government, where is this system of speculation to end, and how soon may not the finances of the Government be reduced to a woful bankruptcy?

TESTIMONY IN REFERENCE TO THE PURCHASE OF HORSES AND WAGONS IN NEW-YORK.

The evidence under this head is brief, only seventeen pages; but in this branch of contracting, also, the Committee complain of great irregularities. Men claiming to be in the employment of the Government, by and with the evident consent and collusion of some of the officers of regiments, have committed the most shameless frauds and peculations upon individuals and the Government, according to the testimony of witnesses.

From the testimony of JOHN O. TAYLOR, of New-York, taken Sept. 6 last past, it appears that Col. RIKER, Quartermaster YATES and Sutler ISAACS, of the Anderson Zouaves, and Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, are implicated in these transactions, which bring upon the service dishonor, and upon the parties concerned disgrace.

It appears from the evidence of said TAYLOR that a man, claiming to be an agent of the Government, and who was buying horses for the Anderson Zouaves, by the name of AUGUR, with one JAMES L. DAYTON, of No. 111 Nassau-street, New-York, also claiming to be an agent of the Government, bought of said TAYLOR six horses, a top buggy and two sets of harness, for the sum of $970. These parties presented a requisition upon the Government, signed and countersigned by the Colonel (RIKER) and Quartermaster, (YATES,) for $970, to pay for four horses, accompanied with a receipt from Col. RIKER, which read substantially in this way, according to the testimony of witness: "Received of J. O. TAYLOR the following articles;" and for a more definite explanation a portion of the testimony of Mr. TAYLOR is herewith submitted.

Then followed an enumeration of the property.

"But there were only four horses mentioned, instead of six, and nothing said about the carriage and harnesses; but the price paid upon the four horses was equal to that of the six horses and all the other property I sold—$970. I said that would not do; that the Government would not pay such a price for the horses; that I understood they were paying only about $125, and this bill makes them worth over $250 each." He replied, "Never mind, the regiment has the privilege of buying what they want for themselves, and they want this property." I afterwards understood that AUGUR took the top-wagon and one horse for his own use, and that JAMES L. DAYTON took another horse, or at least that it was delivered at his stable, and the other four horses the Quartermaster of the regiment came to my stable and got. A few days after the property was delivered, I saw Mr. DAYTON, and asked him when I should get the pay. He said that it would be thirty days; that when he went to Washington he would get the amount acknowledged by the Government, and would get the money for me. From that day to this I have not been able to find JAMES L. DAYTON, and I have not been able to get my pay. I did not want the transaction to go into the bill in that way, and protested against it."

Q. Who was the officer of the Government who first came to you?

A.—AUGUR, I think, was a mere go-between. The first military man who came to me was the Quartermaster of the *Anderson Zouave* Regiment.

Q.—AUGUR, I understand, comes and makes the bargain with you?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then what does he bring to you from the officer of the Government?

A.—The Quartermaster of the regiment himself.

Q.—Then, what does the Quartermaster do?

A.—The Quartermaster gives me a requisition upon the Government for the payment of four horses, amounting to the value of the whole property I sold to AUGUR ($970) and AUGUR takes two horses and the carriage, one of which horses he keeps himself and the other he carried over to JAMES L. DAYTON.

It appears from all the evidence, which is detailed in the record of evidence accompanying this report, that the parties to these discreditable transactions had a perfect understanding with each other, and engaged in a system of corrupt pecuniary gains by means of requisitions and receipts signed in blank, and false invoices, and at a time when the overtaxed finances of the Government and the confidence of a generous and patriotic people demanded the most rigid integrity.

It further appears from the testimony of MARCELLUS RANDALL and ISAAC MIX, Jr., both dealers in carriages in the City of New-York, that a similar transaction was attempted with them by the same parties, but the honesty of these men was an overmatch for the temptation to plunder, and that species of reckless indulgence which seems to have increased the morbid appetite of many, who, through the misfortunes of our country, have been placed in the accidental relation of officer, agent or furnisher. They testify that AUGUR and DAYTON had blank requisitions and receipts from Col. RIKER and Quartermaster YATES, and that these officers were not ignorant of the manner in which they were attempted to be used, for when Col. RIKER was informed of their mode of doing business, instead of expressing surprise or indignation, he simply remarked that he supposed they ought to have something for their trouble.

It seems proper to say in this connection that these facts were laid before E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, who promptly gave his aid, and had AUGUR and DAYTON arrested.

In the examination of Mr. JOHN O. TAYOR, he refers to another matter, which should not, in the judgment of the Committee, escape mention. It seems that he (TAYLOR) purchased the right to a horse contract from Rev. SIDNEY COREY, a clergyman, residing in Thirty-seventh-st, near Fifth-avenue, New-York City. The contract was from Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, and authorized Mr. COREY to purchase two hundred horses, mares included, running from fourteen to sixteen hands high, of any color but white, Lieut. KILPATRICK to inspect them himself; price $120 each.

The reverend gentleman informed Mr. TAYLOR that the Lieutenant-Colonel was a particular friend of his, and gave him the contract as a special favor, and that he could obtain the contract for the purchase of one thousand horses if he desired it. An arrangement was finally made by which TAYLOR paid COREY $200 cash in hand, and was to give him one-half of the profits. After purchasing 17 horses, Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK appeared, with one CHASE, who was said to belong to the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, to inspect them. CHASE took TAYLOR aside and said, "Unless you will give me $2 apiece for each horse, I will not pass a horse." TAYLOR paid the $2 each, but, according to his relation of the case, was so utterly disgusted that he gave the contract back to the said COREY. He afterwards learned that he (COREY) resold the same for a bonus of $500 to parties who had gone West to purchase horses to fill it.

From the facts elicited in this branch of the investigation, it appears that military officers and agents of the Government, or men who in some sense were acting as agents of the Government, including a minister of the gospel, have been guilty of gross abuses upon private rights and upon the public Treasury, and in other respects have proved faithless to the trust committed to them.

CONTRACT BROKERAGE.

The Committee then call attention to a case of the prostitution of official position to the base purpose of illegal gain, as set forth in the evidence of SAMUEL A. HOPKINS.

A man by the name of WOOD, enjoying the confidence of the President, was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, a place not only requiring great business capacity, but unflinching integrity.

WOOD, from his own declarations, as disclosed in the evidence, made himself an instrument for plundering the Government. Mr. HOPKINS visited Washington to bid on the contract for engraving Treasury notes and bonds, and the difficulties he experienced are fully set forth in his testimony.

The evidence disclosed the fact that WOOD said to witness, "that his salary was of no earthly object to him; that he would not stay in Washington for his salary if he could not make something outside; that he had already made three dollars apiece on a lot of guns sold to the Government, and that he had an opportunity, situated as he was, to operate in that kind of a way every day."

Several of the more atrocious of WOOD's jobs and attempted jobs, are then shown up in the testimony, and the Committee on this case make the follow remarks:

The Committee, in the discharge of their duty, made a representation of the above facts to the Executive, but before any action was taken Government was relieved from the presence of an unworthy official by his resignation.

But, if he were thus quietly permitted to resign, will he also be allowed, on that account, to escape the punishment which justice cries for?

The subjects of railroads and transportation are only incidentally referred to; the Committee will report specially on these subjects at a future time.

THE TESTIMONY IN RELATION TO THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.

The testimony on the purchase of arms is exceedingly incomplete, and relates only to the purchases for one Department—the Department of the West. The Committee, however, make the following general remarks on the subject:

"The extraordinary demand for arms, resulting from the conspiracy to overthrow the Union, has resulted in extraordinary expenditures, and, exciting the cupidity of numbers of persons both in Europe and America, has opened up a system of unprecedented speculation. The Government has been the victim of more than one conspiracy, and remarkable combinations have been formed to rob the Treasury. The profits from the sale of arms to the Government have been enormous, and realized, too, in many instances, even by our own citizens, through a system of brokerage as unprincipled and dishonest, as unfriendly to the success and welfare of the nation, as the plotting of actual treason. The system adopted at an early moment for the purchase of arms, naturally encouraged this result. The Government and the several States entering the market in active and direct competition, stimulating, it is true, to some slight extent and temporarily the importation and manufacture of arms, but scarcely compensating for a general profligacy in the expenditure of the public treasure, and the corruption of the public morals.

Since the adjournment of the extra session of Congress, the War Department is understood to have authorized the several States, and to have recognized the right in the Generals commanding the several divisions of the army, to purchase arms, to be paid for by the General Government, creating an unwise and ruinous competition against itself, without increasing the number of arms in the market.

The Committee, after examining into the effect of this system of competition, as early as the last of September called the attention of the War Department to the subject, and suggested as the only effective remedy that the purchase of arms should be confined to a single bureau, and the several States notified that the General Government would not pay for arms purchased in competition with itself. The Committee is informed that this policy has been adopted: a most desirable result, though its earlier adoption would have saved millions to the Treasury, and at the same time, by placing the arms purchased under the control of the Government, would have secured their use at points where the public safety was the most in peril."

On the losses to the Government by the mode of purchasing arms, the following testimony is elicited from Major HAGNER, the experienced ordnance officer at New-York City.

Q.—Upon a rough estimate of the purchases of arms by the Government, by the States, by cities, what would have been the saving?

A.—Suppose we have now, Union defence men and all, half a million of men under arms. The United States owned at the time of the battle of Bull Run, not including those which fell into the hands of the South upon the breaking out of hostilities, probably 200,000 arms—that would leave 300,000 more to be purchased. I think there have been very few purchases by States at less than $10 each, and the mass of purchases have been at a much higher rate. For COLT's arms the Government gave from $45 to $47, and for SHARPE's arms from $35 to $40. For COLT's pistols I gave $19, and the chances are that if they were bought elsewhere, and not from first agencies, a higher price would have to be paid. Every mercantile agency insists upon the manufacturer giving him a part of his work, so that if the Government makes a bargain with the manufacturer if it does not get all, the arms of that establishment. I secure all those which come to the mercantile agencies and pay $19. The Government, I think, gives $20 on account of their stricter inspection. REMINGTON'S pistols cost $15, and WHITNEY'S $16 80. I think, therefore, that you ought to estimate that 300,000 arms multiplied by $12 50—the average cost say—would give the total expenditure of the Government for that branch of arms; and upon that I should think, as I said before, there might have been a saving of 30 or 40 per cent.

Q.—What kind of an arm is it that costs so low a sum as to make the average cost only $12 50?

A.—Some foreign smooth-bores and United States smooth-bores. The Government has bought but few rifles. This difficulty found an exhausted market. The South had thoroughly sifted the country of all its arms, and we purchased everything we could get.

On this the Committee say:

The General Government, and the Government of the several States, must be impressed with the overwhelming necessity for the most rigid and severe economy in every department of the public service. Every avenue by which the Government is plundered must be closed up. The people, who are making every sacrifice to sustain their Government, demand that the schemes and combinations of dishonest speculators to rob the Treasury, under the miserable pretence of patriotism, shall be promptly crushed out. A dishonest scheme or speculation, based upon the necessities of the Government, and an open assault on the integrity of the Union, are only different forms of treason—the former not the less base because it is masked under the pretence of a public service.

In numerous cases which have come under the observation of the Committee the price paid for arms was inexcusably exorbitant. In some instances the arms were worthless, and in others exorbitance in price was coupled with other evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government.

THE PURCHASE OF VESSELS AND NAVY SUPPLIES.

The investigation on this subject was carried on principally in this City, and a very large number of witnesses were examined. The testimony, occupies 112 pages of the volume, and is besides amply discussed by the Committee. The matter has already been treated of, and the mode of operation justified, in the response of Secretary WELLES to the Senate's resolution of inquiry, published in this journal on the 17th ult. But later results of the operations here have given the subject renewed interest, and the developments of the Van Wyck Committee may throw additional light upon them. The Committee say:

The exigencies of the public service have required the expenditure of a large sum of money in the purchase and fitting out of vessels for the expeditions against the Southern coast, and for the other new duties imposed by the rebellion. More than seventy vessels of different capacities and value, at a first cost of nearly $3,000,000, before fitting and furnishing them, respectively, for the peculiar service for which each was designed, were purchased by the Government in the single port of New-York, in the short space of six or seven weeks.

The dictates of a prudence and sagacity, such as characterize the most ordinary business transactions, would have required the employment, in this most responsible duty, of the best talent and experience of the navy—of men who, by their professional experience, are presumed to know what service is required of such vessels, and what particular ones, in a crowded market, would meet the exigency. Such men would seem best fitted for a service of this character, from position and relation to the Government itself, as well as from habits of mind and the training of a whole life. They are so officially connected with the administration of public affairs as to be directly responsible to the most prompt and rigid military inquiry for any want of integrity or efficiency in the discharge of every duty devolved upon them. They have also in their keeping the honor and fame of the navy. Nothing in the past history or present character of that arm of the public service justifies the slightest distrust of its capacity to discharge, promptly and satisfactorily, every duty the times have exacted of it. Any just ground for cherishing such a distrust would peremptorily call for a reorganization of the Department, and the injecting into it a new life, equal to the measure of demand which the public has a right to make upon it. The Committee are happy to believe that no evidence of such a necessity exists. If, however, the emergency has been so great that the assistance of those having no official connection with, or responsibility to, the Government, became an imperious necessity, the same dictates of prudence, and regard for the economy and efficiency of the service, would have required the Department, in such case, to avail itself of the skill and experience of men who have fitted themselves, by service upon the sea, by the building or buying and selling of ships, to know of the character, capacity, and value of the various vessels offered to the Government.

The Committee regret to find that these plain rules, governing all successful business transactions, have been disregarded, and that the public service has greatly suffered thereby. As early as the middle of May, the Government being in want of two or three sailing ships for coaling purposes, and thinking that whaling vessels then out of employment, and lying idle at the wharves in New-Bedford, could be advantageously purchased for that purpose, Commodore BREESE, in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, upon the advice and recommendation of a highly patriotic citizen of New-York, Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, who, as well as the Commodore, acted with entire good faith in the matter, sent a New-York broker, W. H. STARBUCK, to New-Bedford to purchase for the Government two whale ships for the purpose indicated. He was furnished with funds by Mr. ASPINWALL to the amount of $15,000, and instructed not to exceed that sum in the price paid for both ships. He proceeded to New-Bedford, and purchased of Mr. GEORGE F. BARKER the ship *Roman*, for $4,000. Mr. BARKER testifies that he sold Mr. STARBUCK the *Roman*, at his own tea-table, in New-Bedford, for $4,000 cash, never having seen or known any other person in the transaction. The next morning Mr. BARKER wrote a bill of sale of the vessel to Mr. STARBUCK, who requested him to insert, instead of his own name, that of a friend, Mr. HENRY J. THOMAS, who then, for the first time, appeared in connection with the *Roman*. This was done, and the name of Mr. THOMAS thus appeared as that of purchaser, and his checks were given for the pay. The ship *William Badger* was purchased for $2,500, in a similar manner, by STARBUCK, in the presence of THOMAS, who accompanied him in this instance; but the bill of sale was made out to THOMAS, at the request of STARBUCK, and THOMAS gave his checks for the amount. From the testimony of the cashier of the bank on which these checks were drawn—Mr. E. WILLIAMS HERVEY—it appears that STARBUCK placed to the credit of THOMAS, in the same bank, sums corresponding to the checks thus drawn by THOMAS in payment for the vessels, on the same day the checks were drawn; indeed, THOMAS himself reluctantly confesses before the Committee that STARBUCK paid all the money for these ships, and that he had himself no interest in them. His language was, "I got all my money; I am neither out nor in in the business." He immediately transferred the ships In blank; yet, both THOMAS and STARBUCK made affidavit, at the Navy Department, that THOMAS "sold to STARBUCK the ship *Roman* for $7,400, and the ship *William Badger* for $7,150, and that THOMAS was the *bona fide* owner of said ships." These remarkable affidavits are as follows:

I certify that on the eighteenth day of May, 1861, I sold W. H. STARBUCK, of the firm of TAPPAN & STARBUCK, the ship *Roman*, for the sum of $7,400, and the ship *Wm. Badger*, for the sum of $7,150, and I was the *bona fide* owner of both the said ships, having purchased them dismantled, and fitted them up with rigging, sails, boats, &c., with my own money.

The above sums were paid to me in conformity with receipts given at the time; gave him an agreement to allow him a commission of 7½ per cent. on the amount of the sale of the ships, and to pay all the expenses of fitting the ships here and getting them to New-York.

I further certify that the said W. H. STARBUCK acted only as a broker for the sale of said ships, and had no interest whatever in the business beyond the commissions. HENRY F. THOMAS.

Subscribed and sworn to.

This is to certify that under authority from Commodore BREESE to purchase two or three whaling vessels intended for coal hulks, I went expressly on that business, and examined several; rejected the first selection as being unsound on being bored.

I purchased of HENRY F. THOMAS the *William Badger* for the sum of $7,150, and the *Roman* for the sum of $7,400; had no interest, direct or indirect, in the vessels, and have derived no benefit, direct or indirect, on the transaction beyond the usual commission of five per cent. on the sale to cover my expenses and trouble, in addition to which a commission of two and one-half per cent. was paid for advancing the money, as the owner demanded cash on delivery of bills of sale.

I had the above ships thoroughly examined and bored by W. L. EDWARDS, well known in New-Bedford as a competent master carpenter.

W. H. STARBUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to.

Upon these affidavits the Government paid STARBUCK $15,500 for these two ships, for which, while acting as the Government agent, he paid only $6,500. He was paid in addition 5 per cent. commission upon $14,500 for his own services, and the additional commission of 2½ per cent. upon the same sum, for advancing the money. The Committee would ask a comparison of these affidavits with the testimony before referred to, and especially with that of THOMAS himself, and confidently invoke the condemnation of the House upon the whole transaction.

It is proper to state that, after this testimony was taken by the Committee, it was by them laid before the United States District-Attorney in New-York, and such steps were taken as resulted in the refunding by STARBUCK to the Government of $6,166 of the money thus obtained. The ships themselves were found, when delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, totally unfit for the service for which they were procured, and the Government was again subjected to a further expense of several thousand dollars in repairs, and a delay of several weeks in their use.

On the 8th of May last the purchasing of vessels for the Navy Department at the Port of New-York was taken from Commodore BREESE, the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and shortly after transferred to Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, of New-York, under an arrangement between him and the Secretary of the Navy of a most singular and extraordinary character, and one the Committee feel called upon to pronounce most reprehensible in its nature and demoralizing to the public service.

Mr. MORGAN had never had the slightest experience in the new and responsible duties which he was called upon to discharge, either in the naval service, the building or buying and selling of ships, or in any pursuit calling for a knowledge of their construction, capacity, or value, never having spent an hour in either. The Department itself seemed to have so little confidence in the ability of Mr. MORGAN to judge of the quality and fitness of the articles he was constituted sole agent to buy, that it expressly enjoined upon him to rely in these particulars upon the judgment of three gentlemen of position in the navy, who were detailed for the special service of protecting the Government from mistakes in this regard by the new agent thus constituted. For everything which entered into the fitness or propriety of the purchase, the Department fell back upon itself.

The evidence was abundant before the Committee that if it had been necessary to obtain the services of any gentleman outside of the Navy itself, those gentlemen, combining from experience and education the knowledge most calculated to fit them for this duty, independent of outside aid, could have been secured without the slightest difficulty, for a salary not exceeding $5,000 for the year. An intelligent ship-builder, B. F. WOOLSEY, testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF B. F. WOOLSEY.

Q.—Do you know what Mr. MORGAN's business has been heretofore?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether, up to that time, he had had any experience as a ship-broker?

A.—I never heard that he had any experience.

Q.—Would a person in the wholesale grocery business be likely to be a fit person to purchase ships?

A.—I should think not.

Q.—Does it require experience in the management, or in the building, or in the furnishing of vessels, to fit a man to be a good purchaser of vessels?

A.—I think it does. I think a person who wished to purchase a vessel for himself, and for a certain purpose, would give the vessel a different examination from what Mr. MORGAN could be expected to give vessels. I think he would fail to look at many points of a vessel which other persons, under different circumstances, would look at. If I were to examine a vessel with a view to purchase for myself, I should examine, perhaps, what he would not examine. I would examine the spars and rigging, as well as other things. I do not know but Mr. MORGAN posts himself up through others.

Q.—What experience is necessary to qualify a man to be a proper person to intrust with the purchasing of vessels for the Government?

A.—I should think one who is familiar with the building of vessels, and with the value of the materials entering into their construction, would be the best person to intrust with the purchasing of vessels. I do not know if Mr. MORGAN had a suitable person to rely upon, but that he would be as good a man as any one.

Q.—Without experience, and relying upon his own judgment, would he be a safe person to intrust with that business?

A.—If I wanted to purchase a vessel, I would hardly like to rely upon his judgment.

Q.—Could a person be safely intrusted with that business without the experience to which you have referred?

A.—I should think not.

Q.—Must not a person, in order to be a safe agent, either be himself qualified in that respect, or procure persons who are qualified to aid him?

A.—Yes, Sir; I think, judging from what I have seen, if Mr. MORGAN had persons of experience to report the facts to him, he would be a good person to buy vessels, as he makes a good bargain.

Q.—Could the services of persons in New-York, qualified by such experience, have been obtained by the Government?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could they have been obtained upon a liberal salary?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What would have been a liberal salary to a person qualified by such experience to perform those duties?

A.—I think competent men could have been obtained for $2,500 a year.

Q.—And at the same rate for a shorter period?

A.—Yes, Sir; at that time.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty in the Government availing itself of the best talent and experience for that duty at a salary of $2,500 a year?

A.—I think not. Perhaps ship-builders in New-York would not think of entertaining such a proposition for less than $5,000 a year, but I could get persons equally as competent as they are at $2,500 a year.

Q.—Is there any necessity for the Government paying anybody more than $5,000 a year for performing the duties which Mr. MORGAN performs?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it difficult to obtain any such competent person in this City? (New-York.)

A.—No, Sir. I do not consider it difficult to obtain a person of that kind in this City at any time. I think the best services could be commanded for $5,000 a year, and perhaps you could get as competent men for $2,500.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty in obtaining a man with all the qualifications of Mr. MORGAN, and superadded thereto all the experience necessary to qualify him for those particular duties, for $5,000 a year?

A.—I think not."

THE PURCHASE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Yet the whole duty of purchasing vessels for the navy at the port of New-York was taken from Commodore BREESE, Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the other officers of the navy, and intrusted to Mr. MORGAN.

Although the Committee have occasion, at this time, more particularly to call attention to the remarkable arrangement which existed between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN, as to the compensation he was to receive for his services, they desire to notice, in passing, a single instance of deception practiced upon Mr. MORGAN in the sale to him of a new vessel, the *Stars and Stripes*, which had been afloat less than two months. This vessel cost its owners but $35,600 to build her, had earned, under a charter to the United States, in that two months, $15,000 net, and was then sold to Mr. MORGAN for $55,000, making a clear profit to her owners of $34,400. This was done by making Mr. MORGAN believe that it cost $60,000 to build her. It is difficult to see how such a deception could have been practiced upon a man of the acknowledged business capacity and shrewdness of Mr. MORGAN, except that he had been called to a service in which he had had no experience, and was ignorant, from any personal knowledge, of the cost of the article he was sent out to purchase.

The Committee quote from the testimony not only to show how easy it is to practice, even upon men otherwise shrewd, when dealing in matters of which they have no personal knowledge, but also to expose the shameful manner in which the character of members of Congress and other officials is traded upon. Mr. BENEDICT, one of the owners of the *Stars and Stripes*, testifies as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MR. H. W. BENEDICT.

Q.—Do you know anything about the steamer *Stars and Stripes*?

A.—Yes sir; I was a stockholder and director in the Company that owned her.

Q.—What has become of her?

A.—She was sold to the United States Government.

Q.—For how much?

A.—$55,000.

Q.—Through whom was the purchase made?

A.—I cannot tell; the business was done by the President of the Company, C. S. BUSHNELL. He was the President of the New-Haven Propeller Company, which owned the *Stars and Stripes*.

Q.—When was the sale made?

A.—I cannot tell exactly. I think it must have been about the last of July. The reason I think so is that the treasury notes in which we received our pay were dated the 6th of August.

Q.—Had the *Stars and Stripes* been previously chartered to the Government?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how much?

A.—At $10,000 for thirty days; and it was optional for the Government to keep her or not at $9,000 a month after the expiration of that time.

Q.—What was the original cost of that boat?

A.—About $35,000.

Q.—And how much was she sold for?

A.—$55,000; we considered that we built her cheap; she was a very excellent vessel.

Q.—Who were the parties that made the negotiation with the President of your Company?

A.—To tell the plain truth, the Company knew little about it; the President always declined to tell us much about it.

Q.—Did he account to the Company for that amount?

A.—No, Sir; he attempted to charge $10,000 for selling the boat; the Directors had several meetings in regard to it, and refused to allow the charge; finally, all the stockholders were called together, and they allowed him $8,000.

Q.—Do you know whether all this amount of $8,000 went to Mr. BUSHNELL himself, or to him and some other persons?

A.—I do not know; he never would tell us; he declined to let us know anything about it.

Q.—What idea had the Directors in relation to the transaction?

A.—The directors thought at least that it was a pretty heavy share.

* * * * * * *

Q.—He intimated that he had to pay large sums in Washington to effect the sale?

A.—He said distinctly that he did not himself get a copper of the $8,000. We did not like to believe it, but he asserted it over and over again. He said that his relations to the parties to whom he was obliged to pay the money were such that he could not and would not reveal their names. He finally succeeded so far in satisfying the stockholders that they agreed to pay him the $8,000.

Q.—After paying him that sum, your Company received the $47,000 for the boat?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—With which the stockholders were very well satisfied?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They would have been satisfied to have got $25,000?

A.—Ithink they would.

Q.—Do you think that vessel was worth, these times, more than $35,000 or $36,000?

A.—I should think she was worth more than that. I think we built the vessel remarkably cheap.

Q.—How old was she?

A.—She was upon the stocks when she was chartered. We worked for the

if you had not paid a cent? A.—I claimed to step in to the position of an ex-member, and effect the sale.

Q.—Was that the way you intended to be understood by those men—that you were charging for your great influence?

A.—Yes, Sir, and for my efforts.

Q.—Like the distinguished ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts?

A.—That is exactly it.

Q.—Did you speak of a distinguished ex-member of Congress from Ohio who was in the habit of doing that thing?

A.—I did not know of any such.

Q.—You simply illustrated the manner of your charging, by alluding to the fact that there was a distinguished ex-member from Massachusetts who charged a commission for his services?

A.—Yes, Sir."

CRITICISMS BY THE COMMITTEE

But it is to the arrangement between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN, under which the compensation of this agent for the services thus rendered, the Committee desire especially to call attention in this connection, as of a character, whether it be in the stipulated amount received or in the mode of payments, alike indefensible and reprehensible. That arrangement is a system of commissions, usually two and a half per cent of the purchase money paid for each vessel, and one under which Mr. MORGAN received, as compensation, during the period of seven weeks previous to the 6th day of September, when this testimony was taken, the enormous sum of $51,584, as admitted by himself before the Committee when this testimony was taken, information of its extraordinary character and import was communicated to the department, in the hope that an abuse so glaring, when pointed out, might be corrected. Yet, notwithstanding the department became thus possessed of the information that its own agent was, by this system of commissions, amassing a private fortune, the Committee have been surprised to learn from a recent communication from the Navy Department, furnishing them with the number and prices of vessels purchased by Mr. MORGAN for the Government since said 6th day of September, that the cost of those thus purchased by him amounts, in the aggregate, to the sum of $1,736 992. If he has received the same rate of compensation since as before that date, there must be added to the sum of $51,584, paid him before that date, the further compensation of $43 424 for services rendered since, making in all the sum of $95,008, paid to a single individual for his services as agent of the Government since the 15th day of July, a period of four and one-half months.

Mr. MORGAN insisted in his testimony, and seemed to believe, that this large compensation was received by him not from the Government, but from those who sold their ships to the Government, and was, therefore, justifiable. But the Committee can admit neither the premises of Mr. MORGAN nor the conclusion he draws from them. In point of fact, this large compensation was paid, in the end, out of the Treasury of the United States; but if it had been paid by those who dealt with the Government, it would have been equally indefensible. No department of this Government has the right to place its agents in a position, or clothe them with the power, under pretence of compensation for services rendered the Government itself, to take from the pockets of patriotic citizens coming forward with their means to the support of Government in its day of trial, such a sum of money as is here found to have been diverted into the pocket of Mr. MORGAN. No citizen can justify any such attempt to convert the public necessities into an occasion for making private fortunes. If it be true that this agent of the Government is paid by those who deal with it, the Committee are at a loss to understand upon what principle prevailing in business or morals the agent of one party is thus put in pay of the other party. It is worse than an absurdity; it is directly demoralizing and injurious to the public service.

But the pretence that this large amount of money in the form of compensation for services rendered the Government, twice as great for two months as the President's salary for a year, and as much for five months as the entire salary for a presidential term, was taken out of those who dealt with the Government, and not out of the party for whom the services were rendered so persistently urged in justification, has no foundation in fact. It is but so much added to the cost of the ships purchased, and has been paid out of the Treasury of the United States. It has been distributed in the form of a small commission over millions of dollars, and in being indiscreet was still very culpable, but its practice was no less fraud, and its aggravation no less enormous. In form of words, as stated by Mr. MORGAN in his testimony, the arrangement was this: He was employed by the Secretary of the Navy to perform this service, with the express stipulation that he was to receive no salary to be paid him by the Government for the services he was to render it, but he was to charge a commission of two and a half per cent. on all his purchases—the usual New-York brokerage. He was also charged to inform and did inform every one with whom he dealt of this arrangement, and that his commission must be deducted from the amount paid for the ship, or, as Mr. MORGAN preferred to state it, must be paid by them after the Government had paid for the ship. In this way, every ship was measured before he fixed his price, that out of that price a given sum was to be deducted to pay the agent of the buyer; that is, to the sum he was actually to receive for his ship, he must add the sum he is to pay the agent of the purchaser for buying it. It follows of necessity that in bringing his mind to the lowest sum he is willing to accept as an equivalent for his ship, he must *add* that which he is to pay back to the agent of the buyer, else he doesn't get that equivalent. No amount of subtle reasoning, by which it is attempted to sustain this anomalous arrangement, can do away with this practical result. If its inconsistency were reached on this point, it may be found in that taken before the Committee by many of those with whom Mr. MORGAN dealt, though with some of them, in their anxiety to make sale of their vessels, a small commission seemed of little or no account. The compensation paid to Mr. MORGAN for the purchase of a single vessel, a negotiation of a few hours or days at most, sometimes amounted to more than $5,000. There was no secret, when asked the question who failed to say that he would as soon have sold his ship to the Government for $5,000 less, without commission, as to have sold it for the price agreed upon and then paid that sum to Mr. MORGAN. Mr. WOOLSEY, who sold him ships, testifies as follows:

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF B. F. WOOLSEY.

Q.—Who, in fact, pays the brokerage, by the system which Mr. MORGAN has adopted? Does not the seller, in selling, take into consideration the amount he has to expend in selling the vessel?

A.—Yes, Sir; I suppose he does, in a measure.

Q.—Is not informing you beforehand that you would have to deduct two and a half per cent. commission from the purchase money equivalent to informing you beforehand that you must add two and a half per cent. to your price?

A.—That must be the effect of it.

Q.—Then is not the Government, in fact, paying two and a-half per cent. more for these vessels than they would pay if they had employed a man at a fixed salary?

A.—It appears so to me. I think I would have been just as willing to have sold my vessel to the Government for two and a-half per cent. less as I would to have sold it for what I did and pay two and a-half per cent. to Mr. MORGAN.

Q. Is the transaction, in point of fact, anything less than the Government paying Mr. MORGAN two and a-half per cent. upon the purchase price of each one of those vessels?

A.—I consider that it is just that.

Q.—When this information is given to the ship seller beforehand is it not the inevitable effect to put two and a half per cent. more upon the price of the vessel than would be put upon it if that per centage was not to be paid to MORGAN?

A.—I think such is the effect upon the seller.

Indeed, Mr. MORGAN himself admits this to be the effect upon the seller when he states that, in very close cases, where he was trying to get a vessel as cheap as possible, he would, as an inducement to the seller, offer, in some instances, to give up his own commission in whole or in part. On pages 274-5 he thus unconsciously refutes the very argument upon which this strange arrangement has been made for the pay of a Government agent.

In one or two of my cases it, (the commission,) has been waived altogether.

Q.—What do you mean by that?

A.—I mean to say that in some cases of the purchase of vessels by me, where the owner has asked what I thought to be a large price, and where the negotiation was a close one, I have, for the purpose of buying the vessel cheap, given up my commission to him.

Q.—Did your rule vary, and did you sometimes buy for larger commissions than at other times?

A.—No, Sir; but some persons are harder to buy of than others.

Q.—Did the commissions vary in the purchase of different vessels at the same price?

A.—The usual ship commission is two and a half per cent., which is always paid by the seller. In the case of certain vessels which I was instructed to purchase, the price asked for which I considered to be very dear, I have been able to get off a very considerable deduction by agreeing myself to make up a part of it.

Q.—That is, you saved the Government the amount of your commissions.

A.—Yes, Sir, and more than that.

THE COMMITTEE ON GEORGE D. MORGAN.

Mr. MORGAN had no responsibility for the disbursement of a single dollar on account of these purchases, for the parties and their papers were all referred to the Department at Washington for examination, ratification, and payment, the moment the price had been fixed. He executed no bond, and could claim compensation for no unusual responsibility or liability.

It is no answer that, notwithstanding this exorbitant compensation, amounting in itself to a fortune, was paid to him, nevertheless his skill and sagacity have saved the Government large sums in buying at very low prices. The department would have been entitled to the full benefit of all that skill and sagacity had he been employed, like other Government officers, at a fair fixed salary. Such, as the testimony shows, would have commanded the best talent of the City of New-York. A compensation at the rate of $300,000 a year was not necessary to secure fidelity. Besides, if the method of payment by commissions had any effect upon the agent, it is apparent that the higher the price paid for ships the greater the compensation. That system of payment to an agent, which makes his interest identical with that of the seller, and antagonistic with that of the Government itself, whose agent he is, and which says in effect to him "Pay $10,000 more than a ship is worth, and $250 shall be the reward of your infidelity," has no foundation in either common sense or common prudence. It is not believed that Mr. MORGAN ever yielded to this temptation to which the vicious principle regulating his compensation exposed him. It is this principle, and the enormous private forture it was adapted to secure out of a great public necessity, which the Committee feel called upon to condemn in the strongest terms—an arrangement entered into between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN, by which the enormous sum of more than $95,000 has been, by this indirection, taken from the Treasury of the United States and given as compensation to a single individual for services which, however faithfully rendered, could have been secured for an amount insignificant in comparison with the sum actually taken.

The Committee do not find in this transaction the less to censure in the fact that this arrangement between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN was one between brothers-in-law, a family arrangement which, in the opinion of the Committee, reflects great discredit upon the public service.

TESTIMONY IN REFERENCE TO THE PURCHASE OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

Upon this subject the Committee say:

"The act of Congress on the subject of advertising for supplies for the various Departments of the Government was designed to correct a great public evil—a system of corrupt favoritism in Government contracts. To prevent the provisions of the act from operating prejudicially to the Government in cases of unforeseen emergency, the terms of the act are not of universal application; and the exception, permitting contracts to be made without advertising for proposals in cases where '*immediate delivery*' is required by the '*public exigency*,' has left the enforcement of the law to the option of the public officer on whose integrity the law is, in the main, dependent for its efficiency. If he would act corruptly, he will, under the exception, fail to invite competition. But the exception was necessary; and, at the beginning of the present national difficulties, the purchase of supplies at once, to meet the wants of an army suddenly brought into the field, was unavoidable. No sagacious foresight could, in the ordinary course of events, have guarded against it; and in judging the acts of public officers, in connection with the questions of integrity and economy, the extraordinary emergency must be considered. Yet the Committee are compelled to state that, either through corrupt motives, or from a want of reasonable prudence, the act of Congress has been almost a dead letter, even in that large class of cases where it might have been properly applied. Immense supplies, both in the Navy as well as the War Department, the necessity for which, in the ordinary course of things, was easily foreseen, have been purchased privately, under contracts express or implied, without any competition being invited. * * * * It is not necessary for the Committee to say that such contracts are universally injurious to the Government; opening up innumerable avenues for fraud, and not justifiable, to any extent, under any circumstances; for even in time of war, a reasonable foresight, such as is indispensable in a public officer, will anticipate, after the first emergency, the wants of the nation, and provide for them by open and honest competition."

The testimony on the various cases examined is fully given, and in many cases the Committee's charge of fraud fully proven.

PURCHASES OF HORSES AND MULES.

Your Committee found that the most astounding and unblushing frauds had been perpetrated in the purchase of horses and mules, made by the Quartermaster's Department; and the evidence left no doubt on their minds that the Quartermaster himself was in collusion with corrupt and unprincipled men, who combined together to swindle the Government. In these purchases fraud was perpetrated in every possible way. In the first place, matters were so arranged that it was impossible for the original owners to sell either horses or mules directly to the Government, but all such sales were made by certain middle men and go-betweens, who it appears alone could get any horses or mules taken by the Quartermaster's Department. The maximum price fixed to be paid by the Government for ordinary cavalry horses and for mules was $119, and that appears to have been the sum paid by the Government for every cavalry horse and every mule purchased in Missouri. The maximum price for artillery horses was $150.

The prices paid by these go-betweens to the original owners of the legitimate dealers, immediately representing the original owners, ranged from $85 to $105, $108 and $110 for cavalry horses and mules, and $125 for artillery horses. The difference between these prices and the prices paid by the Government—that is $119 for cavalry horses and for mules, and $150 for artillery horses—went into the pockets of the favored go-betweens. This difference of price in the purchase of the vast number of horses and mules amounted in the aggregate to a very large sum, the greater part of which your Committee believe could have been saved to the Government had the purchases been made honestly, openly and fairly, for the best interests of the Government.

But the fraud in the manner of purchase was only one of a series of frauds in that connection. There was a fraud in the inspection. By the indulgence of "previous conference" the favored individual who had the good fortune to have the *right kind* of authority to buy horses for the Government, either inspected himself or was permitted to select *his own inspector*, which, of course, resulted in a corrupt inspection. In some cases direct bribery was resorted to.

There was also fraud in branding horses. For instance, a horse would be bought and branded as a cavalry horse, to be put in to the Government at $119, and when the back of the seller was turned another brand would be put on him by the inspector as an artillery horse, to be put in at $150; the Government being thus handsomely defrauded out of the difference between $119 and $150 on each horse. Among the *artists* engaged in these peculiar horse transactions, one JAMES NEIL, called familiarly "JIM NEIL," maintains a standing of precarious preeminence.

Of course, when horses were purchased through such agencies the Government was certain to be defrauded, not only in the payment of the large sums going to the middle men, but in the quality of the stock purchased. Large numbers of utterly worthless horses were imposed on the Government, all at the maximum price. Old, broken-down omnibus, wagon and dray horses, and mules, were picked up with avidity by contractors.

A vast amount of remarkable testimony is given to sustain these charges.

The testimony relating to contracts for army supplies, guns, &c., in Missouri, is of great length, running up to between six and seven hundred of the large octavo pages; and the volume ends with the close of a dialogue between the Committee and a witness. The investigation there is yet also incomplete. It is of course impossible for us here to give any condensation of this mass of testimony. But as 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee to investigate contracts, together with the evidence, and 10,000 copies of the report, without the evidence, were ordered to be printed for the use of the House, those who feel a desire or an interest to pursue the subject further can do so by sending to their representatives at Washington, for a copy of either the longer or the shorter report.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

AFTER THE BATTLE AT MILL SPRING

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

The rebel loss will probably never be ascertained. I am informed by one of Gen. THOMAS' staff officers that, in addition to those buried on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after the battle, other bodies have since been daily found in the bushes, and that the total number buried up to this date is over two hundred. Of wounded, seventy-eight were left to our care, ten of whom died since. The captured surgeons acknowledge that all their slightly wounded were gotten off. Their aggregate loss in killed and wounded on the battle-field was probably no less than three hundred and fifty. But their stampede across the river proved, as is now known, almost as disastrous as the Federal artillery, muskets, and bayonets. After reaching the right bank, the whole chaotic, panic-stricken mass rushed upon their steamboat and flatboat, that were their only means of crossing. The latter was in a moment filled, and a rush ensued, during which many were pushed off and drowned. A number of fugitives, in their anxiety to get across, also hung themselves to the sides of the boats. But few of these got over. Others, in their senseless fright, ran into the river and tried to swim across. All of these found a watery grave. How many lost their lives in this manner is, of course, unknown; but the many bodies found washed on islands and both banks of the river, during the last few days, indicate that they were not few. Thus Bull's Bluff has been avenged.

The greater proportion of rebels killed on the field, compared with our loss, is accounted for by the better marksmanship of our men, and the superiority of their armament.

Of rebel prisoners, about 150 have thus far been taken. Many of these had scattered through the woods on this and the other side of the river, and came out and gave themselves up to escape starvation. Others unsuspectingly returned to the fortifications from furloughs, after we had occupied the intrenchments. It is a cause for congratulation that no more prisoners were taken by us. Our supplies are hardly sufficient for the sustenance of our own men; and the condition of the roads, daily growing worse instead of improving, renders the prospect of short rations hourly more certain.

Since the Stars and Stripes have been raised at and opposite Mill's Springs, large additional spoils have been secured. Several hundred horses, mules and beef cattle were found in the brush around the Springs, bringing the number of captured draught animals up to nearly two thousand. The horses and mules, however, are mostly in very poor condition, and unfit for work. The rebel cavalry was miserably mounted. They tried to swim their horses across, while making over themselves on the boats; but all that were not drowned returned to where they started.

The captured artillery, and about a thousand stand of arms—flint and percussion lock muskets—have all been brought to this place and are now stored about Gen. THOMAS' headquarters. Among the former there are two 10-pound rifled Parrott guns and two smooth-bore 6-pounders. The remainder are iron 12-pound howitzers and 5 and 4-pound smooth-bore pieces of little value. The carriages, caissons, tumbrils, &c., are all of Nashville manufacture and excellent make. A broad C. S. is painted on all of them. The two brass pieces were yesterday turned over to Capt. WHITMORE'S Battery.

The rebel intrenchments were occupied after the battle by the whole of Gen. CARTER and Col. MANSON'S Brigades, and so much of Col. McCOOK'S as had reached the vicinity. During last and the present week, however, Gen. CARTER and Col. McCOOK'S marched to this place, and Col. MANSON'S alone remained. The Fourteenth Ohio, Tenth and Fourth Kentucky, encamped in the intrenchments on this, and the Tenth Indiana in those on the other side of the river. Companies of the last named regiment are daily going out on scouting expeditions, extending their excursions as far South as Monticello, and bringing in more booty. They found the whole road to that town strewn with guns, knapsacks, blankets, etc., etc.. One caisson, and sixty or seventy boxes full of rebel clothing, and many horses and mules have been captured by them. The bulk of the flying rebels passed through Monticello, with Gen. CRITTENDEN at their head. They were so wild with hunger that they rushed into cornfields and ate the raw grain.

On the day before yesterday, Acting-Brigadier MANSON visited Monticello, with a proper escort. While there a rebel party entered the town with a flag of truce, in quest of ZOLLICOFFER and BAILIE PEYTON'S bodies. Their credentials were dated from a point thirty miles south of Monticello, *thus showing that the rebels ran fully thirty-two miles before stopping*.

Union men from near the State line brought information to Monticello that the Tennesseans are leaving the army by the hundreds and going home, and that not over 2,500 men remained with CRITTENDEN, who stole everything in the way of eatables along the road.

The Ninth Ohio and the Second Minnesota are now encamped a few miles south-east of this town. Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade is crossing the Cumberland at Waitsboro. Gen. CARTER marched to-day, at the head of five regiments—First and Second Tennessee, Forty-ninth Indiana, Sixteenth Ohio and Third Kentucky, some of MUNDY'S Kentucky Cavalry, and WHITMORE'S Battery—towards Barboursville. Were the roads only better, you would speedily hear of the invasion of Tennessee. There is no want of disposition to strike blows on the part of the Generals here.

TROPHIES OF THE VICTORY.

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 1.

Hon. CHAS. SCHEFFER, State Treasurer of Minnesota, and allotment agent assigned to the Minnesota troops, was in this city yesterday, direct from Gen. THOMAS' headquarters, near Somerset, Ky. Mr. SCHEFFER was a witness of the battle between the Union army and the rebel troops under ZOLLICOFFER. He relates many interesting incidents connected with the battle, the retreat of the rebels, and the occupation of their intrenchments by our troops.

Mr. SCHEFFER carries home with him to Minnesota numerous trophies of the battle, which are to be deposited in the State Capitol. Among them are two rebel flags, (one the regimental banner of the "Mississippi Tigers,") the sword of Col. BAILIE PEYTON, several of the bowie-knives referred to, letters and orders found in the rebel camp, and many other articles. The sword of Col. PEYTON is a very elegant weapon, of the regulation pattern, and was presented to the Colonel by the citizens of New-Orleans. It bears this inscription:

"Presented to Col. BAILIE PEYTON,
Fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, National Guard,
By his friends of New-Orleans.
His country required his services;
His deeds will add glory to her name."

The sword was captured by Lieut. TUTTLE, Company D, of the Second Minnesota Regiment.

One incident related, and of which our informant was an eye-witness, indicates that there is a Union feeling lying dormant in many of the Confederate officers and soldiers. After the battle, when the Minnesota Regiment returned to its quarters at Camp Hamilton, they marched passed the Colonel's marquee with banners flying, and their splendid band playing "Hail Columbia." Standing in front of the tent were Dr. CLIFF, ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. CARTER, of the Twentieth Tennessee (rebel) Regiment, and several of our own officers. "Hail Columbia" affected both the rebel officers to tears—they wept like children—and CARTER remarked that, "Although compelled to fight against the old flag, he loved it still."

Gen. THOMAS has not yet crossed the Cumberland, nor have any of his troops, except a detachment to take possession of ZOLLICOFFER'S camp, on the south side of the river. No movements will be made until the pontoon bridge over the Cumberland, now in process of construction by one of the Indiana regiments, is completed. This will take about ten days, when Gen. THOMAS' force, and that under Gen. SCHOEPF, will take up their line of march for Tennessee. The combined force will amount to upwards of twelve thousand troops. This pre-supposes that the command will cooperate from the East with Gen. BUELL in his advance on Nashville.

A FLAG OF TRUCE

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The flag of truce with the remains of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and Lieut. B. PEYTON, left camp this morning at 8 o'clock, under the command of Brig.-Gen. JOHNSTON and Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Capt. DANIEL MCCOOK, with Capts. HOBLITZELL and COLLIER as special staff, accompanies by Brig.-Gen. NEGLEY, and a Division Surgeon and two Brigade Surgeons, Drs. TAUSSON and GROSS, also, Capt. TERRELL, Chief of Artillery, and an escort of 25 cavalry from Capt. GRAHAM'S squadron. The flag of truce proceeded by the Nashville pike to Rowlett's and thence to Cave City to the pike again, where they discovered several of the rebel cavalry at a distance, who, not observing the flag, scampered off at considerable time. The flag proceeded on about a quarter of a mile south of Rivett's, when they came upon the rebel pickets; under their escort, it advanced through the rebel lines to your old friend's, Capt. RIVETT'S, where they reached at 11½ o'clock, when a detail of men is proceeded to camp, which is six miles south of Rivett's, to inform Gen. HINDMAN. The General arrived at Rivett's about 2½ o'clock, accompanied by his Staff, several officers, and twenty-five Texan Rangers, who received the remains of deceased with due military honors, and proceeded to their camp.

Gen. HINDMAN says he is tired of this unholy war, and thinks that it will terminate in sixty days, if at all for years. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S Division Surgeon, who is a prisoner of war, accompanied the remains to the pickets, and returned with the flag of truce, which arrived here about 6 o'clock P. M. I learn that the rebels have fell trees all along the turnpike to prevent the transportation of army stores and munitions of war. I learn that the truce saw several points of water with dead cattle lying in them. The rebels have not burned Woodland Hotel (RIVETT'S,) as was reported, and Gen. HINDMAN says he will not disturb private property. The rebels stole 18,000 bundle of oats from Capt. RIVETT and gave him a receipt for but 2,400 bundles, which is good for nothing to him. They also stripped him of everything in the way of provisions. This was done by the order of the miscreant Major FIFFER, late a Lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry. All the loyal men in that neighborhood have suffered by the thieving rebels, and neither pay nor thank anybody for their subsistance. It is to be hoped that the rebels may be made to pay for every farming stolen, with big interest.

The Railroad track, where the late collision occurred, is still obstructed by one engine. Great credit is due to the officers and members of the Engineers and Mechanics attached to the First Michigan Regiment, who have been faithfully endeavoring to remove the wreck. They are all mechanics, and are all hale, stout, hearty men. We will have rain here, and it is raining while I write, but no other news.

THE REBEL CAMP AT BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal,

MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

I have just seen and conversed with an Indian deserter from Bowling Green. He is a half-breed Cherokee, and speaks good English. He states that the rebels are suffering terribly for money, and that provisions are daily becoming more and more scarce. In reply to our inquiries concerning the number of Indians with the Texans, he stated that there were only two or three Indians now at the rebel camp, and that most of the Texan Rangers are composed of New-Mexican *peons*, who were willing to hazard almost anything to escape from the clutches of their masters. He also stated that these Mexicans, though desirous of quitting their new masters, were held by the fear they entertained of summary punishment for deserting. It may not be amiss to remark here, that I have frequently had occasion to observe the *greaser* character, and at best but little confidence can be placed in either their loyalty or valor. As interest dictates, so they act. Ignorant and superstitious by nature and education, they make, at the best, poor friends, or, at the worst, cowardly and treacherous enemies.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non enumerated numbers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 4, 5, 35. On demurrer calendar 324, 37⅞, 59½, 28, 37, 83, 100½, 185, 190, 198, 199, 202, 207, 211, 212, 216, 223½.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2927, 1139, 2697, 2643, 3045, 3093, 1125, 2771, 1913, 3009, 3271, 797, 2997, 3327, 3337. *Part II.*—Nos. 1136, 1912, 3196, 3260, 3416, 2922, 3470, 3514, 3556, 3556, 3538, 3378, 3198, 3544, 3584.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 857, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 869, 870, 735, 736, 629, 759. *Part II.*—Nos. 595, 596, 286, 647, 233, 410, 678, 727, 566½, 581½, 302, 1814, 723, 860, 1216.

Duties of Executors—Action to Obtain a Construction of the Will of the late A. H. P. Edwards.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

In the matter of the Will of A. H. P. Edwards—This action was instituted by Edwards Pierrepont one of the executors (Wm. Griswold, the other executor, did not qualify,) of the last will and testament of A. H. P. Edwards, deceased, to procure a judicial construction of the will and the determination of the validity of the trusts created by its provisions.

The testator died, Jan. 4, 1857. He had no children. He left him surviving his widow, one brother and two sisters.

The personal estate was appraised at $132,000, and upward.

The real estate was unproductive. Its value was about $30,000, and it consisted mainly of wild lands in the State of Illinois.

The will was executed on the 27th day of December, 1856, a period of great commercial and financial prosperity.

Owing to the financial revulsion of 1857, and losses consequent thereon, the executor states that the net income does not amount to $7,000 per annum, and that in order to protect the unproductive property he has been compelled to pay out large sums annually, and to refrain from forcing sales which would have resulted in great loss to the estate.

The Court below found, as a fact, that the testator, when he made his will, supposed that his estate was worth at least $200,000, and that the income was not less than $11,000 per annum, and that in no anticipated contingency could the net income of his estate be less than $8,000 per annum.

The widow has received from the executor about $4,000 per annum since the testator's decease.

The following is the particular clause of the will in respect to which there is doubt:

"I *direct* that my said executors, in their discretion, and as they shall deem for the best interests of my estate, sell and convert into money *any of my estate which may be unsafe or unproductive*, and invest said money in some safe and productive securities."

The will directed that the widow, in case there were no children, should have $7,000 per annum, and it is contended on her behalf that there should be a decree directing the sale of the unproductive portion of the estate—charging funeral and testamentary expenses, commissions, and costs on the principal fund—and awarding to the widow a clear annuity of $7,000 per annum, with interest from the testator's decease. If necessary for such payment, so much of the principal fund as may be required from time to time should be applied to that purpose. The decree should further declare an intestacy, except as to the annuity, or reserve that question until the proper parties are brought into Court.

Decision was reserved. Mann & Rodman and A. W. Bradford for widow; Wm. Bliss for executor.

Chattel Mortgages—Verdict Against a Constable for Wrongful Seizure of Property.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

E. B. Price vs. *Michael McCann.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, as Mortgagee, to recover of the defendant, a constable, for an alleged wrongful taking and detention of the mortgaged property—certain chattels. The plaintiff claimed the right of immediate possession of the property, and alleged the seizure by the defendant.

The defence set up was that by the terms of the mortgage the mortgagor was entitled to the possession of the property for a certain time, which had not elapsed at the time the property was taken by him, as a constable, under and by virtue of an execution against the mortgagor.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for amount and interest.

Disagreed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Nichols, by guardian, vs. *Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants for injuries to the infant plaintiff in consequence of the alleged negligence of a car-driver. The case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The jury disagreed and were discharged.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Anthony Silvey was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

George Thomas, aged 25, was tried on the charge of forgery. Acquitted.

George Thomas, aged 40, was tried for forgery, and acquitted.

Dennis Donovan was tried for petty larceny. The jury could not agree and were discharged. Finally Donovan pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Godfrey vs. *Egins.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Wallace vs. *Murphy.*—Flanagan & Cummings for plaintiff; R. W. Townsend for defendants. Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 5, 1862.

$9,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	86⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 82⅝
500 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.	86⅜	3:00 do	opg 82⅞
W. In. ⅜ pr cty	86⅜	50 do	opg 82¾
3,000 U. S. 6s '71...Cou.	79½	50 Erie Railway	33⅜
9,000 U. S. 6s '74...Cou.	78⅝	450 do	33⅜
5,000 Ohio State 6s '60	95	100 do	b60 33¾
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. 1862	89	10 Erie R. Preferred	66
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. 1877	80¾	50 do	65⅜
27,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	43	750 Harlem R.	b60 12⅝
2,000 N. Carolina S. 6s	62½	50 do	12¾
6,000 Cal. Large bs., 7s	80	50 Harlem R. Pref.	24⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s	89½	100 do	26
5,000 N. Y. Central 6s	85⅜	5 N. H. & Hart. R.	136½
5,000 R. R. 4th m. bs.	81	400 Reading R.	49⅜
5,000 do	b30 81½	175 Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
1,000 E. R. 6th m. bs.	73	50 do	b10 48¾
1,000 E. R. 3d m. bs., '87	93½	150 do	48¾
2,000 do	94	150 do	b60 49
5,000 do	opg 82½	100 do	b30 49¼
1,000 Ill. R. Im. ext	105¼	50 M. So. & N. I. R.	21¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. s p. c. bds	90⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. Old Stk.	41
5,000 M. So. S. F. bds	85	100 Panama Railroad	113
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	92	175 do	57
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	40¾	100 do	b10 57
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	75	50 do	56¾
6,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	100 do	e30 56¾
1,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. b.	94	100 do	e10 56¾
1,000 Clev. & Pitt. 4th M.	43	10 do	57 56
40 Bank of New-York	85	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16¾
40 Mechanics' Bank	80	100 do	16¾
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	72	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	66
50 Bank of Commerce	76¾	300 Clev. R. Toledo R.	41
50 Bank of the Repub	79	100 do	41⅝
5 Park Bank	92	100 do	e30 41⅝
5000 American Gold	103⅝	400 do	41¾
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	99	100 do	b10 41¾
50 do	e30 98⅝	150 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	52⅜
100 do	e10 98⅝	100 do	52⅜
50 do	98⅝	50 Ch., Bur'n & Q'y R.	61⅞
100 do	b60 99	8 N. J. Central R.	120
250 Hudson River R.	34¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	86⅜	100 Erie Railway	33⅜
1,000 do	86	650 do	33⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	86	100 do	b30 33¾
1,000 Tres. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	98	350 do	33¾
1,500 California 1st 7s	80⅜	50 Erie R. Pref.	66
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. s p. c. b	99¾	50 do	65⅞
10,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.	85	10 do	65⅜
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	5 Hud. Riv. R. R.	34⅝
3,000 N. Indiana 1st M.	87⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	49
10,000 American Gold	103⅞	50 do	e10 49¼
60 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	61⅞	25 do	49¼
50 do	860 61⅜	10 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41
100 Pacific M. S. Co	99	10 Panama R	113½
50 do	b30 99	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16¾
50 do	830 98¾	450 Clev. & Toledo R.	41⅜
100 do	830 98¾	400 do	41¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 82¾	100 do	e10 41¾
200 do	opg 82⅞	100 do	41¾
200 do	b30 82¾	100 do	b10 41⅝
450 do	opg 82⅞	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	53⅜
10 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	87½	8 N. J. Cen. R.	120
50 do	57		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

Money affairs worked with more steadiness to-day than was apprehended from the look of the market yesterday. Nearly all the Banks are endeavoring to accommodate their dealers in reference to United States Notes, in the expectation that Congress will, in a few days, determine the policy of the Treasury. The exceptions to this mutual spirit of good-will toward the Federal currency are not sufficiently important to create embarrassment in the Street, though the malcontents are yet apparently sufficient in number to defeat any action in the Clearing-house in favor of clearing these Notes in part settlement of the balances between the Banks. It is explained to us that the reason why an inconsiderable minority may negative any such arrangement is that the medium of these daily settlements must be unanimously concurred in. If this be so, the only recourse left to the majority is to publicly declare their readiness to accept United States Notes to the extent of at least one-half the debtor balances at the Clearing-house, *and to publish the names of the few intractable Banks objecting to the measure.* The business community would then understand where and with whom the difficulty originates, and we much mistake the spirit now abroad in favor of maintaining the public credit, and giving the Treasury paper a free currency in all mercantile and banking transactions, if the dissenting Banks are suffered to enjoy any decided advantage from separating from their more enlightened and liberal neighbors.

The price of Gold is scarcely so firm as yesterday. The rate of 103¼ ℔ cent. appears to draw out a good many parties at the Stock Board. In addition to the offering to the Bullion Brokers from the California arrival of yesterday. The Exchange market is steady, at 114 ℔ cent., some of the leading Bankers asking 114¼ ℔ cent. For Merchant Bills as high as 113@113¼ ℔ cent. has been paid.

The Stock market has been under considerable excitement to-day, and the turn of prices, contrary to the unfavorable signs of yesterday afternoon, is in the upward direction. The rise is not concurred in by all the heavy operators of the Street, one of whom came in as a large seller of New-York Central at 82¾ ℔ cent, cash and buyer 10 days, between the sessions of the Board. In the afternoon, the price touched 83 ℔ cent., closing 82¾@¾, as against 82¼ ℔ cent. on Tuesday afternoon. The advance in Erie is ¾@¼ ℔ cent.; in Michigan Central, 1¼ ℔ cent., and in some of the other Western Roads ¼@1 ℔ cent. Among these, Cleveland and Toledo, and both classes of the Michigan Southern shares, were firm and in demand, and there was a recovery of 1 ℔ cent. in Illinois Central. The Federal Securities were also steadier, and the Railway Mortgages firm.

The Foreign news was favorably interpreted early in the day on the Stock Exchange, the first brief dispatch representing that the English Press was less belligerent toward this country. Later in the day the fuller advices left the position of French sentiment in doubt in regard to our blockade, but the market had received such an impulse in the upward direction, that very little attention was given to this matter, and prices closed steady about as follows:

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HIS LAST LEGS—THE POST-OFFICE MISTAKE—A YANKEE IN ENGLAND—A KENTUCKIAN IN 1815.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SPEED THE PLOW.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Western Kentucky render it probable that we may have news of another battle to-day. The expedition which left Cairo a day or two ago under Gen. GRANT, it appears, is destined for operations against Fort Henry, on the Cumberland, not far from the Tennessee line, said to be defended by a large body of rebel troops. At last accounts, Gen. GRANT was reported to have arrived with his command within four miles of the fort, while the gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis* had made a reconnoissance and exchanged shots with the enemy, with a view to ascertain the range of their guns.

The contents of the dispatches lately received by Gen. MCCLELLAN from the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, under a flag of truce, have not yet been divulged.

The Burnside Expedition and its doings still remain a mystery. A flag of truce passed up to Craney Island, from Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, but brought back no intelligence relating to it. The rebels now assume to know nothing about it, insisting that no vessels belonging to it are to be seen or heard of in Pamlico Sound—a dispatch to that effect having been received in Norfolk, from a "reliable gentleman" in Elizabeth City, N. C.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the steamship *Constitution*, having on board the Bay State Regiment, and the Maine Twelfth, with other troops belonging to the Butler Expedition, left Hampton Roads on Tuesday forenoon. Gen. BUTLER is hurrying forward preparations for the sailing of the rest of his division from Boston, and the expedition will soon be in a condition to carry out the work for which it was originally designed.

Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, the two Commissioners appointed by Secretary STANTON, to proceed to the rebel States to look after the interests of the National prisoners, have arrived at Fortress Monroe, and are awaiting the permission of the rebel authorities to proceed on their mission. There is some doubt about this permission being given, as objections have been made by some of the rebel newspapers.

Col. PEGRAM has been unsuccessful in his attempt to persuade the rebels to consent that he may be exchanged for Col. WILCOX.

The privateersmen of the *Jeff. Davis* and *Petrel*, 38 in number, were yesterday transferred from the Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, to Fort Lafayette, in obedience to Government orders. They will remain at the Fort until exchanged for Union prisoners. Fifteen of them are natives of the South, and the rest are from the Free States. Capt. SMITH, of the *Jeff. Davis*, declared his intention not to take up arms again for the South. Others of the party are similarly disposed. The prisoners were neatly and comfortably clad, for which they have to thank the ladies of Philadelphia.

A meeting to express sympathy for Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners, was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last evening, which was very fully attended. The proceedings are sketched elsewhere.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *City of Baltimore* and *Hansa* arrived at this port, last night, and the *Nova Scotian* at Portland yesterday morning. The *Nova Scotian's* dates are five days later than our last advices. A brig laden with turpentine had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston, and her Captain thinks that the stone blockade will greatly improve the harbor of Charleston. A London letter, in the *Patrie*, asserts that England will protest against our closure of the Southern ports, while in England it is reported that France will take the initiative in breaking our blockade. The French dispatch boat *Forfort* had received orders to be ready to sail for this station. A letter (probably from some rebel) has been published in London, calling on the British Government no longer to tolerate our gunboat *Tuscarora* (watching the pirate *Nashville*) in her disregard of neutral rights. The London *Times* opposes England's interference in the American war at present, though Mr. MASSEY, M. P., had advocated the interference of the European Powers to close the struggle. A letter of Earl RUSSELL had been published, which said that, even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, our stone blockade could not be justified; and Lord LYONS was instructed to make representations to Mr. SEWARD, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction at other ports. The French Minister would join Lord LYONS in protesting against the act. The newspapers—French and English—continue to take sides, some with the rebels, and others with our Government. The pirate *Sumter* reached Gibraltar on the 19th ult., and on her passage from Cadiz she burnt one American bark and captured another, but the latter she subsequently released. A rumor comes from Algiers that the *Sumter* was there, and had probably sunk another American ship.

From France we receive an abstract of M. FOULD's budget, from which it will be seen that French finances are considerably involved. The Queen of Spain and the Princess CLOTHILDE are *enceinte*. Other news is unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, called up his resolutions, offered some time ago, regarding the finances of the country. He did so, he explained, in order to call the attention of the Senate to the condition of the finances, which he considered as remarkably bad. The resolutions were referred to the Finance Committee. The bill making an appropriation for the support of the West Point Academy was reported from the Finance Committee without amendment, and passed. A resolution, offered by Mr. SUMNER, calling upon the President for the recent correspondence relative to the presentation of American citizens at the Court of France, was passed. The amendments of the Military Committee to the bill defining the pay and emoluments of army officers were agreed to. The bill, however, was not passed. The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then considered, and finally disposed of—the Senate, at the conclusion of a long debate, in which Mr. BRIGHT himself took part, voting to expel him. The following is the vote:

YEAS.

Anthony of R. I., Rep.	Howe of Wis., Rep.
Browning of Ill., Rep.	Johnson of Tenn., Union.
Chandler of Mich., Rep.	King of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of N. H., Rep.	Lane of Indiana, Rep.
Collamer of Vt., Rep.	McDougall of Cal., Opp.
Davis of Ky., Union.	Morrill of Maine, Rep.
Dixon of Conn., Rep.	Pomeroy of Kansas, Rep.
Doolittle of Wis., Rep.	Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Simmons of R. I., Rep.
Foot of Vermont, Rep.	Sumner of Mass., Rep.
Foster of Conn., Rep.	Trumbull of Ill., Rep.
Grimes of Iowa, Rep.	Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Hale of N. H., Rep.	Wilkinson of Min., Rep.
Harlan of Iowa, Rep.	Wilmot of Penn., Rep.
Henderson of Mo., Union.	Wilson of Mass., Rep.
Howard of Mich., Rep.	Wilson of Mo., Union—32.

NAYS.

Bayard of Del., Opp.	Powell of Ky., Union.
Carlile of Va., Union.	Rice of Minnesota, Opp.
Harris of New-York, Rep.	Saulsbury of Del., Opp.
Kennedy of Md., Union.	Ten Eyck of N. J., Rep.
Latham of Cal., Opp.	Thompson of N. J., Opp.
Nesmith of Oregon, Opp.	Willey of Va., Union.
Pierce of Md., Opp.	Cowan of Penn., Rep.—14.

When the vote was declared there was some applause in the galleries, which was immediately suppressed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Treasury Note bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, expressed his willingness to vote for the bill provided the legal tender clause were stricken out. Mr. PIKE, of Maine, was in favor of the legal tender clause, as was also Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts. Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, was utterly opposed to it, though he expressed his willingness to vote for taxation to any amount. Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, also opposed it, as a departure from the financial traditions of the Government. The House adjourned with the understanding that the general debate on the bill shall close at the expiration of two hours after it shall again have been taken up. The opposition to the legal tender clause is strong, but not sufficiently strong, our correspondent thinks, to defeat it. Its opponents, including, of course, VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, met in caucus yesterday afternoon, and determined to put their objection in the shape of a single bill, with a view to making a stronger combination against the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill in relation to the punishment of crime in certain cases was reported favorably by the Prison Committee, which also recommended an alteration in the terms for sending criminals to the State Prisons, and in the law relative to the commutation of sentences. The report of the Select Committee, appointed at the last session, to investigate charges of malfeasance brought against certain Harbor-masters, was presented and ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to secure compensation to passengers for personal injuries received on railroads, and to provide for the establishment of surgical stations with hospital accommodations on railroad lines; also of a bill to raise a fund for building the New-York County Court-House. A bill was introduced to amend the act for the formation of gas companies; another concerning the public health of New-York, (the Health bill,) and another to amend the act to regulate the sale of poisons. The Governor was called upon to communicate to the Senate in Executive session some facts connected with the complaints made against Harbor-master J. W. TAYLOR.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented from the homœopathic physicians of this City, asking for a share of the practice in Bellevue Hospital. The bill to allow the negotiation of personal paper, for sums under $250, at rates above legal interest, was reported favorably: also the bills relating to the punishment of crime, and to persons confined in the State Prisons; to regulate the size of apple-barrels, and to prohibit the erection of division fences on wharves. The Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, being unable to decide on the bill providing for an excise law, asked its reference to the Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to. The bill to amend the law ceding jurisdiction of lighthouse grounds to the United States was reported favorably, and its immediate passage urged, in order that the Government might proceed with necessary defensive works at the Narrows. It was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole. The bill to repeal the law in relation to the publication of legal notices being called up, it was, after some debate, referred to the Printing Committee, with instructions to inquire into the present rates of legal advertising, and to ascertain whether more is paid than ought to be. Notice was given by Mr. TALLMAN that he will introduce bills providing for a railroad on Broadway, and another on Tenth-street. Mr. O'BRIEN followed with a notice of a bill to forbid grants of railroad privileges in the City streets without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners, and providing that the franchises shall be sold by auction.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. JOHN A. PARKER, U. S. Consul at Honolulu, has just arrived in Washington, conveying to the Government the important information that agents have been sent to England, to place the whole group of the Sandwich Islands under the control of the British Government.

The President has granted a respite of two weeks to GORDON, the slave-trader, who was to have been hung to-morrow.

The feat of telegraphing from Boston to Salt Lake City was performed on Saturday night, the operatives at either end of the wire exchanging the compliments of the season. The dispatch from Salt Lake City was dated 8:35, and was received in Boston at 10:30. The route taken by the dispatches was through Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and from thence directly across the prairies. The operators at Omaha City and Salt Lake City reported the weather very cold, with deep snow. An attempt was made to open communication with San Francisco, but it failed, probably from the absence of the operator. Arrangements have been made, and it is expected that on Thursday night communications will be sent direct from Halifax, N. S., to San Francisco.

Yesterday afternoon five companies, of one hundred men each, recruited from the Twelfth New-York Militia Regiment, left for Upton's Hill, Va., where they will be attached to the Twelfth New-York Volunteer Regiment, now encamped there. Col. WEEKS will assume command, in place of Col. WALRATH, resigned.

The Board of Education, last evening, decided to memorialize the Legislature of the State for the insertion of $100,000 in the tax levy for the purpose of procuring a fire-proof building for the library of the Free Academy. The Committee on the Free Academy was instructed to cause the building and library to be fully insured. The Committee on Warming and Ventilation obtained an appropriation of $200 for the purpose of a thorough investigation of the various systems of warming and ventilation now in use in the Public Schools.

The Board of School Officers and Trustees of the Seventh Ward, met last evening at School No. 2, in Henry-street, and passed a majority report of the Committee on consolidation, favoring that measure. Messrs. SMYTHE and WOODFORD formally protested against the legality of the action of the Board, but a vote of 6 to 5 was, from first to last, too strong for them. A warm debate, diversified by every species of tactics, usual on such occasions, protracted the meeting until a late hour.

In the case of NICHOLS, by his guardian, against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, stated in yesterday's TIMES, the jury disagreed. The case involved a number of questions, one of which was whether it is negligence on the part of a railroad company to run cars without brakes. It was alleged that the car in this instance had none. The action was before Justice MONELL in the Superior Court.

The Stock Market was firm, through the business of yesterday, closing at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on Tuesday's sales. Gold, less firm, at 103¼ ₱ cent., Exchange 114@114¼ ₱ cent. United States Notes continue to be treated as current funds by most of the Banks.

A brisk business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, and prices of shipping brands advanced 10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were firm, and in moderate request. The Cotton market was quiet. At the auction sale on account of the Government, 177 bales were disposed of, including 168 bales of Sea Island, at from 28c.@71c., averaging 59c., and 9 bales Upland, at 25c.@26½c. ₱ lb. The inquiry for Provisions was fair, and prices were quoted steady. Groceries were quiet, as were also Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Tallow, Tobacco, Salt, Teas and Candles. Codfish, Mackerel, Hay, Hides, Leather and Common Resin, were in demand. Whisky was more sought after, at higher rates. Pepper was freely purchased. Freights were dull.

The Live Stock markets have been quite irregular this week, so far as sales days were concerned. Fully 1,000 head of beeves were received and disposed of last week, after the close of the regular market. They came in scattering this week, owing to the snowstorm, but enough were finally received to supply all wants, and prices were not generally advanced, though a few of the best brought a little more than last week at the commencement of the market. The yards were not emptied at night, and business was generally dull. Sheep are scarce, and 50c. higher. Stock all sold. Live hogs are still plenty, and dressed ones are very abundant. Prices are a shade lower.

Foreign Intervention—France and the Blockade.

The settlement of the little account opened by Capt. WILKES unhappily left an unadjusted balance. The blockade is an international question. It is regulated by principles of maritime law, which, vague and unsatisfactory as they are, constitute the only code to which nations are at liberty to appeal, and which, if administered by a combination of the leading Powers of the world, must control the will and action of any individual State. There is no doubt that the blockade of the Southern ports has been a cause of serious damage to the two leading commercial nations of Europe. What evils it has really inflicted upon them they estimate at the full value; but the real source of complaint and indignation springs from an absurd exaggeration of the value of the rebel States as a market for their commodities; and this, in turn, arises from the mistake of supposing that all the demand for the products of French and English workshops, which the war has suspended, came from Southern customers; whereas nothing is better understood here than that it is to Northern economy, not to the Southern blockade, this diminution of traffic is attributable. In France, and especially in provincial France, there is an imperfect understanding of the American question; and an erroneous impression that the idleness and prostration of French industry is due to the perseverance of the American Government in a policy which cannot and ought not to succeed, and which only threatens to block the wheels of the world's progress for an indefinite period. We have alluded now and again to the representations of this character addressed to the Imperial Government by the various local Chambers of Commerce. They all invoke the interference of the Emperor to stop the conflict, dwelling pathetically upon the sufferings of the population heretofore dependent upon their several centres of industry, owing to the blockade. To such addresses the Emperor cannot be insensible. These are the most influential bodies in the Empire. They speak the sentiments of millions. They guide the opinions of the Legislative Chamber. They typify that middle class, which in France holds the balance of power between Legitimacy and Red Republicanism. It would be most impolitic for NAPOLEON III. to treat the wishes of these people with disregard; and we cannot doubt that in permitting the *Corps Législatif* to discuss the question at the opening of their annual session, the Emperor has shrewdly yielded to a current of public feeling which it would be dangerous to encounter.

But while the commercial interest will use every influence to secure the suffrages of the Legislative body, it is by no means sure that it will be successful. In no other part of the world are economical and commercial subjects better understood than in France; and the moment the misguided views of the manufacturers and shopkeepers are brought under discussion, such a flood of light will be flung upon them in debate and in the columns of the Press, as, possibly, to dispel the crude and imperfect notions of those who see in a forcible termination of the American *imbroglio* a cure for all their sufferings. And yet the expectation of this result may be sanguine. The Emperor may perhaps stand prepared to take the most decided steps the Chamber may recommend. The language of the London Press would seem almost to justify a belief that the Imperial policy is already marked out; that France is to open correspondence with this Government with a view to terminating the blockade; that it will object to its validity, and insist upon its termination. The readiness with which the London *Times* repudiates the idea of intervention on behalf of England, would seem, coming from that intemperate enemy of this country, to authorize suspicions of its moderation being simply the mask of its secret assurance that the work of intervention is to be achieved by some other Power. But even upon this presentation of the matter, there is no reason to prefigure the French Emperor as assuming an attitude distinctly hostile to this Government, or as opening a delicate question with a peremptory demand, exclusive in its very nature of negotiation and amicable arrangement. We have had too many evidences of the Emperor's sympathy with the cause of the North to doubt his good feeling. The dispatch of M. THOUVENEL to M. MERCIER, with its wise, friendly, conciliatory tone, is too recent to be forgotten or omitted from our precalculations of the course likely to be adopted by the French Government in regard to a grievance which was as much a grievance in December as it is in February. There may be a protest against the continuation of a blockade which, in the slow progress of the war, threatens, in the eyes of Europe, to be perpetual; and we may be invited to consider the feasibility of reopening the Southern ports to European commerce; but we who, in the apparent tardiness of our military movements, see how rapidly the work of a hundred battle-fields is enacted without bloodshed, and how soon the rebellion must succumb, can look without apprehension to a diplomatic correspondence, the result of which will be anticipated by the cessation of all reason for a blockade.

A Year of Rebellion.

A year ago, Tuesday, the Convention to organize a provisional government for the rebels met at Montgomery. HOWELL COBB was selected to preside over its sessions. A year ago, and after the experiment of a twelvemonth, we have a report of HOWELL COBB, in conjunction with ROBERT TOOMBS, THOMAS COBB and MARTIN CRAWFORD, as to the progress made by the rebellion, and the degree of encouragement these leaders of Georgian sentiment are enabled to hold out as to the prospects of final success. The document belongs to the category of spasmodic literature. There is a dogged iteration of confidence in the eventual result of the conflict to which they invite the people; but this generalization is marred by the sturdy irreconcilability of the particulars. The financial prostration of the South is confessed; the success of the North in converting a mob of volunteers into a regular army, is admitted; the certainty that, in the Spring, the cordon already placed about the rebel States will be drawn irresistibly closer and closer, until the struggle for existence will be mortal, is recognized; and the people is exhorted to the use of those frightful alternatives, which are only considered by a race obstinately resolved to prefer extermination to submission. The slight probability of foreign assistance is also dwelt upon with a candor, that exhibits the writers as only anxious to excite the courage of desperation.

And this special purpose is shown otherwise. Had they told the dependent and ill-instructed victims of their imposture that the Union armies came only to restore the National laws; that they were pledged to observe every right of property; that their progress heretofore in the task of conquest had been uniformly marked by the observance of all the usages of war—no instance of outrage or unauthorized violence having yet been recorded of them—the moral of the teaching would have been the wisdom of avoiding the desertion and destruction of homes, and that universal desolation to which the people are bidden as to a carnival of horror, by resuming obedience to the laws of the country. But this is precisely the direction the misleaders of that hapless people decline to take. With fiendish wickedness they would drive their victims into the gulf of ruin opened for them; and they effect this by the fiendish expedient of lying. Listen to these infamous coiners of falsehood:

"The foot of the *oppressor* is on the soil of Georgia. *He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer.* How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold! With death for him or for yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for the loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent as honor and patriotism and duty to God require."

While the conviction that a considerable body of the Southern population accepts these slanders for truth, discourages the hope of restoring peace in the seceded States without carrying the war to the last intrenchment, it also shows how treacherous would be peace between the two independent Republics, were separation really practicable. It would be wholly impossible to preserve the offices of good neighborhood with a people whose minds have been thus deeply poisoned with prejudice, distrust and hate. There would be incurable presumption and insolence on the one hand, and unless there were an inexhaustible spirit of patience, submission and self-sacrifice on the other, the occasions for quarrel would be constantly recurring, and permanent peace a simple impossibility. Messrs COBB and company, in making a case with which to delude their constituents, have in fact proved how inadmissible is the idea of Southern independence, and how necessary is the completion of that task of subjugation to which they stimulate resistance. To a people so perverted, after a year of warfare has proved the falsity of the charges alleged against the North, its aims and arms, it would be absurd to concede the rights of a separate nationality. There must be such a restoration of order among them that Northern people may safely intermix and settle throughout the Southern States, and by actual communication and contact overcome the prejudices heretofore systematically cultivated.

THE EXPULSION OF BRIGHT.—An impressive vote yesterday, expelled JESSE D. BRIGHT from the Senate of the United States. The case is well known to the public. A great deal of forensic fog and legal mystification have been thrown around it by both the advocates and the opponents of the resolution. Thus it was attempted to show that the Senator was on trial before a body clothed with a judicial character, and that the evidence for his conviction was insufficient. This poor legal figment, it seems, had sufficient power over certain honest but intensely technical minds to induce a negative vote. The loyal public, meanwhile, impatient with this faltering, had but one question—Is JESSE D. BRIGHT, after writing the letter he did to DAVIS, a fit person to be intrusted with Senatorial functions? There was but one conclusion, and any other would have been but to impugn the profoundest instincts of the patriotic mind. The Senate has taken the same view, and recorded it in an emphatic vote. The expulsion of the traitor, while no more than an act of duty it owed itself, cannot fail to have an elevating and inspiring effect both on Congress and the country.

Superseding the Blockade—A Hint for the French and English Parliaments.

It is understood that the opening of the British Parliament and the French *Corps Législatif*, was to be the signal for a hot discussion on our blockade of the Southern coast. The rebel agents have elaborate documents drawn up, demonstrating its utter inefficiency, of course; and under cover of this battery of fictitious facts, poured simultaneously from the French and English Parliaments, it is hoped the two Powers—NAPOLEON leading—will be able decently to intervene and declare the blockade futile, and therefore illegal. It will be well, however, for the rebel agents and their Parliamentary friends to hurry up matters somewhat, for the opening of Spring will probably find no blockade to talk about. There are many hundred miles of Southern coast along which we have already *superseded* the blockade by the actual possession of its land side. And, as it is the design of the Government to push on and complete this bold and original plan of dealing with the rebel coast, it will not be long ere the very term blockade will become obsolete and inappropriate. As it is probable we are not left entirely without friends in the French and English legislative bodies, we beg leave to call their attention, anent the coming discussion, to this new Yankee style of blockade, and the extent to which it has already been carried out. The facts in the case are of a kind that in all likelihood the rebel memorialists have forgotten to mention.

The Burnside Expedition has carried to its legitimate conclusion the work undertaken months ago by BUTLER and STRINGHAM. It has given us complete possession of the extensive internal waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and the shores they wash. If our friends at the other side will glance at the map of that coast they will observe that we thus command and possess the whole line from Cape Henry to Cape Lookout, that is all lower Virginia and the only important half of North Carolina—in geographical stretch, close on two hundred miles. Passing down to South Carolina, the Port Royal Expedition has reinstated the National flag in authority along the entire seaboard from Stono Inlet, two leagues from the south channel of Charleston, to the Savannah River—another geographical stretch of some sixty-odd miles. Thanks to the duplicity of the coast in this region also, an armed force at a very few points gives us command over the whole line. These points have been occupied and fortified, and no vessel now goes in or out but by our leave. As to Savannah itself, the recent brilliant *coup* of DUPONT in turning Fort Pulaski, of which we await details, makes us complete master of all the approaches to that harbor. Proceeding southward to Florida we have from St. Johns to Apalachicola, a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles, no ports to blockade. While in the Gulf of Mexico we command navigation entirely by means of our forts on the Dry Tortugas, Key West, Cedar Keys, Ship Island and Fort Pickens.

Such are some of the completed parts of the grand design of the Government, looking toward the repossession of the entire Southern coast. Let English and French legislators understand, therefore, when the blockade comes up for discussion, that of the long stretch of Southern seaboard along which our vessels are performing the task, supposed hopeless, of standing sentinel, there is already a *minus* quantity of several hundred miles about which there can be no question of blockade—the Stars and Stripes asserting the authority in presence on the land side. And before they get through the discussion there will probably be a *plus* quantity on our side of several hundred miles more.

VAN WYCK'S CORRUPTION REPORT.—One of the thickest octavo volumes ever printed is the report of the Special Committee of Congress on Government Contracts, just published. It is a big book and a very bad one—that is, if the badness of a book, like that of an individual, is to be judged from the amount of rascality it contains. It is a record of vice and villains in the gross and in the detail, lightened here and there by the appearance of some honest contractor or honorable man. Fraud appears in almost everything, from the building of fortifications and the purchase of steamships, down to the quality of a soldier's shoes or the manufacture of his shirt. Only think what an army and what a war we should have had if these contractors had been permitted to have their own way. Think of a soldier—an honest, independent American soldier—accoutred in shoddy trousers and jacket, with paper-soled shoes on his feet, a musket that wont go off in his hand, his belly full, or half full, of such victuals as are here spoken of, mounted upon one of these astonishing horses here described, which has for its feed such horse victuals as the knavish contractors furnished,—think of such an individual, looking like a Nineteenth Century Quixotte, going forth to meet the rebels in grim battle. Would such an army, equipped, fed, armed and mounted in contractors' fashion, have spirit or stomach for the fight, think you?

Mr. VAN WYCK and his Committee have done well to drag these villains into daylight. With Vigilant Committee of this sort to watch the knaves, it is impossible for knavery to flourish. We give a general and pretty full abstract of the whole testimony, and some examples of the frauds practized, on another page. It is not as cheerful reading as would be the report of a victory on the Potomac, or news of BURNSIDE capturing GOLDSBOROUGH, but still we hope all honest men and contractors will peruse it.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.—The debate upon this important measure is drawing to a close in the House of Representatives. An order was adopted yesterday to have the discussion cease two hours after the House shall again go into Committee of the Whole; which will no doubt be to-day. One of our special correspondents at Washington telegraphs that the vote on the legal tender clause of the original bill may be close, but the probability is that it will be retained. The opposition to the measure were in caucus yesterday to consolidate their various amendments or substitutes into one bill. Among the speeches in support of the original bill yesterday, was one by Mr. ALLEY of Massachusetts.

HOW TO PREVENT DEPRECIATION.—Those of our cotemporaries who have bestowed so much unprofitable labor in portraying the evils of a depreciated currency, seem to forget that even if all they say is true, it forms no objection to the issue of demand notes as proposed by the Government, while the whole of our Bank currency is suspended, for nothing is more certain than that an inconvertible paper currency may by a simple expedient be kept at par, or at least be prevented from declining in value to any appreciable extent. Among the numerous authors of eminence who admit this to be an established principle of financial science, we may cite JOHN STEWART MILL. "A paper currency," says this writer, "may be maintained at the same value with a metallic either by convertibility, or by some principle of limitation equivalent to it; and an inconvertible currency, regulated by the price of bullion, would conform exactly in all its variations to a convertible one."

"Regulation by the price of bullion," then, is all that is necessary. If the issue of demand notes be restricted by constant reference to the ruling price of gold, depreciation will be as certainly prevented as if the "equivalent principle" of convertibility were not suspended. When the premium on specie rises to a certain point, let the issue be stopped; but, until that limit is reached, the emission of paper money, instead of injuring the country, will confer on all its industrial interests numerous advantages, by way of relief to the necessary burdens of the war. The chief, if not the only security which convertibility imparts to a currency, such as we have had in this country since 1846, is the prevention of inordinate issues. If this excess be otherwise controlled, if some restrictive substitute guard the stream of the currency from being overcharged, we can, in time of national danger, dispense with the check of convertibility, and, without fear of loss to the country, resort in an emergency to the use of an authorized uniform paper money.

THE CASE OF NATHANIEL GORDON.—We make room in another column for a letter of the United States District-Attorney protesting against the pardon of NATHANIEL GORDON, the Slave-trader. To-morrow will be the day prefixed in the sentence for the execution of that criminal; but so strenuous and unremitting have been the efforts made to secure a reprieve or pardon, that the public will not be surprised to learn that a respite for a fortnight has been obtained. There need, however, be no apprehension of this respite being extended. The Administration has shown in other instances how reluctant it is to permit any to escape who have even a taint of this accursed business upon them, and how it strains its authority to retain in close custody those against whom suspicion still awaits confirmation. With such proofs of earnestness in the matter, we need have no fear that the course of justice, in the case of a felon convicted upon indubitable testimony, will be interrupted. New-York is denounced all over the world for its encouragement of the Slave-trade. The Administration, we may be sure, will decline to confirm the slander by the pardon of an offender so notorious. We only fear the present leniency may be the subject of misinterpretation.

DEATH OF AN AGED EDITOR.—The advices from the South *via* Fortress Monroe, embrace this morning the announcement of the decease of Mr. A. S. WILLINGTON, the venerable publisher and editor of the Charleston *Courier*. Mr. W. was personally known to most of the profession in this City, and was warmly esteemed for his kind and genial bearing. He was a native of Massachusetts, but for more than half a century made Charleston his home, where a faithful and provident devotion to the *Courier* brought with it the reward of a handsome competence, and the universal respect of his fellow townsmen. His political experience embraced no less than nine National Administrations, through the whole of which the *Courier*, we believe, was an able and consistent advocate of the Union and the Constitution. It was not until the mad spirit of secession usurped the rule over the destinies of his adopted State, that Mr. W. and his journal yielded to the popular pressure against the Government, and in this sad change he bore no active part, personally.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The music of sleigh bells, accompanied by weird floatings of fish-horns, and plaintive murmurs on the subject of the defunct JOHN BROWN, has so usurped public taste during the past week of snow carnival, that the desire for opera seems to be in complete abeyance, notwithstanding the worthy efforts of Mr. GRAU. Thus the house last night, although good in appearance, was not we fear a remunerative one; and this is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the performance was unusually spirited and excellent. We have nothing to add to this general commendation, for the extraordinary success of VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera" has drawn forth all the criticism that the work can bear, and the particular artists who participated last night in its representation, have been noticed already in their various rôles. The season will end on Friday, when we trust Mr. GRAU will meet with better luck.

To-night, in Brooklyn, DONIZETTI'S favorite opera of "Lucia" will be performed, and Signor YPOLITO will make his *début* as *Ashton*.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S first concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon on Tuesday evening next. It is, of course, the musical event of the season, and already is the topic of discussion in all musical circles. The managerial greeting is published in another column.

Our Merchants and the Financial Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to occupy your columns for a few practical inquiries and suggestions peculiarly applicable at this time:

What is the reason that the merchants of this City don't speak out, and plainly tell the Representatives in Congress that action is imperatively demanded at once in regard to the passage of a tax law, and to regulate the public finances? Why don't the Chamber of Commerce take up the subject, and send a Committee on to Washington for the purpose of telling the Government and Congress what a sad mistake they are making, and what evils are being entailed upon the country by this unpardonable delay?

A gloom has settled upon the country—every citizen complains; but none seem disposed to act.

Let a public meeting be called at once; let the mercantile community of this City speak out boldly and to the point, urging *action, action* upon Congress and the Government.

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Schooner Ashore.

SAG HARBOR, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The schooner *Emma*, of St. Andrews, N. B., from Matanzas, with a cargo of molasses, is ashore five miles west of Montauk Point.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Preparations for Attacking Fort Henry.

A Reconnoissance of the Works—Gen. Grant's Force within Four Miles of the Fort.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*, from Cairo, says that the force under Gen. GRANT arrived at Ives' Landing, six miles below Fort Henry, yesterday afternoon. The gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis* made a reconnoissance of the rebel works, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing forces. They went within a mile and a half of the fort, throwing several shells inside the intrenchments. The fire was returned; one shot struck the *Essex*, going through a corner of Capt. PORTER'S cabin. The range of their guns being ascertained, a place was selected for landing, which was to be done yesterday afternoon. The force of the enemy is supposed to be fifteen thousand.

A dispatch, dated to-day, says that Gen. GRANT'S force was within four miles of Fort Henry. A fight is expected to-day.

TENNESSEE RIVER, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

GRANT is now up the Tennessee, within three miles of Fort Henry. A fight anticipated. Seven gunboats with him; four more coming. Firing now heard.

SYMPATHY FOR CORCORAN.

Great Demonstration in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The Government Called upon to Effect His Release.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

There was an immense and enthusiastic Corcoran demonstration in Faneuil Hall to-night. The old Cradle of Liberty was crowded to its largest capacity. Mayor WIGHTMAN presided, supported by sixty Vice-Presidents.

The Mayor recited the circumstances attending the capture and imprisonment of Col. CORCORAN, and lamented that by the act of our Government that noble man, and the hostages with him, were now imprisoned in a felon's cell, because we insist upon holding the prisoners of the *Savannah* as pirates, and not as prisoners of war. The new threat upon the lives of Col. CORCORAN and the others proved that this meeting was timely. He denounced in indignant terms the infamous demand made by JEFF. DAVIS, that the bridge-burners of Missouri should be placed upon the same footing with the hostages.

Col. A. O. BREWSTER made a stirring speech. He said it was pitifully sad that these men should by the action of the National Government be held to eke out their lives in worse than in an Austrian prison. The President could do no more magnanimous act, none more popular than to take measures for their immediate release.

Hon. BENJAMIN HALLETT sent a letter in which he claimed that the watch word should be; "Free CORCORAN, free WILCOX, and the other Colonels." There was hope for them now, for since the call for this meeting the Hatteras prisoners had been released from Fort Warren. Why not now send BARRON back to release Col. CORCORAN. He contended that the *Savannah* prisoners were not pirates by any law of war.

Mr. HALLETT quoted a private letter, which stated that the hostages were confined in a cell seventeen feet by eleven, that for two months these brave men never saw the light of day, and yet they have never lost their Christian fortitude, nor suffered the first complaint to the Government. The exchange of prisoners was no concession; the President could not do an act more humane than to take immediate measures for the release of the hostage Colonels.

Judge RUSSELL said, in time of war he knew not how to criticise the Government, he only knew how to support it. He trusted the Government would act more promptly for the release of Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-hostages, and the country would once more see that gallant man at the head of his regiment—yea, at the head of a brigade—an Irish brigade—doing deeds worthy of the field of Fontenoi. This brave man was taken prisoner because there was one military movement he did not know how to obey—the order to retreat. He asked the release of Col. CORCORAN as a proper tribute of gratitude and justice for the services rendered by the adopted citizens in this hour of national peril.

The Hon. JOHN C. TUCKER asked why it was that Boston called a meeting for Col. CORCORAN'S release, and his own almost native State had not. He would say it was not the fault of New-York. In December last, Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, of Mass., Judge DEMING and Mr. O'GORMAN, visited Washington and informed the Government that a meeting of this character was to be held in New-York, and they were told if they were to forego their intent, immediate steps would be taken for the release of the prisoners; they waited, and Col. CORCORAN is not yet released. He would say, however, act with great prudence, and not blame the Government; it might be that then measures were perfected for their release. He would not have the meeting act hastily. In the name of Irishmen, he said, et us not show ingratitude, and call only for the release of Col. CORCORAN, but for all the hostages with him; they are all in the same plight. There is no Irishman, no Yankee now; they will hear the same groans if they die, the same hospital if wounded; and there is one thing Irishmen will have for the next three generations at least—the stamp of true men.

A series of resolutions were reported asserting the regard of the adopted citizens of Massachusetts for the Constitution and the Union, laudatory of Col. CORCORAN and his brave regiment, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That it is the voice of this meeting that the President of the United States should take immediate steps to facilitate the liberation of the patient and uncomplaining Col. CORCORAN and his fellow prisoners, and this they ask in the name of the thousands of loyal Irish citizens throughout the country, in the name of his dear kindred and faithful friends, and in the name of his sufferings.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

And it was further resolved that they be transmitted to the President of the United States, with the earnest request that he will interpose his executive power to obtain the release of Colonels CORCORAN, LEE, and others with them, now held as hostages in rebel prisons.

It being now 9½ o'clock, the Mayor announced that Gen. BUTLER had asked permission to shelter the Maine Eighth Regiment, which had just arrived, in the Cradle of Liberty.

The meeting was then dissolved, after three cheers for Hon. BENJ. BUTLER. There were not less than four thousand persons who participated in this demonstration.

THE PRIVATEERSMEN FROM PHILADELPHIA CONFINED IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

The privateersmen of the *Jeff. Davis* and *Petrel*—38 in number—who have for several months past been kept in close confinement in Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, were yesterday transferred to Fort Lafayette, in New-York harbor, in conformity with a recent order issued by the Government. They left Philadelphia at 9 A. M., in charge of United States Deputy Marshals J. F. SHARKEY, J. JENKINS, STEELE and NOBLE, and were met at the Jersey City depôt by United States Deputy-Marshal D'ANGELIS, who had chartered the tow-boat *J. H. Gautier*, upon which to convey the prisoners to Fort Lafayette. The men, together with their baggage, were at once transferred to the tug-boat, upon which a fine American flag was raised for the occasion, and an hour later they were marched into the fort, there to remain until exchanged for Union prisoners.

With two or three exceptions they are all sea-faring men, fifteen of them natives of the South, five from the City of New-York, and the remainder from the Free States. They are all in the best of spirits, much gratified at the change from solitary confinement, and anticipate a speedy release. Those having families or relatives in the South, are desirous of returning home, but the greater portion of them prefer remaining at the North, and some of them expressed a desire to take up arms and assist in maintaining Uncle Sam's rights.

Capt. SMITH, of the *Jeff. Davis*, who was one of the prize crew of the *Enchantress*, convicted of piracy, and for whom Col. CORCORAN was held as a hostage, declares his determination to again fight for the Confederacy, although he thinks their chance of success is hopeless.

One of the prisoners, Lieut. HARNEY, of the *Petrel*, is a very respectable appearing man, about 60 years of age, and was formerly Lieutenant in the United States Marines. He looked very much out of place in the motley company with which he is at present.

The following is a list of prisoners:

FROM THE JEFF. DAVIS.

Capt. Wm. Smith.	Daniel Mullins.
Thomas Quigley.	Edward Rockford.

FROM THE PRIVATEER PETREL.

Lieut. Richard M. Harvey.	William Bryan.
Wm. Perry.	George Sawden.
Charles Campbell.	John Cronin.
Augustus Peyrusset, gunner, (formerly under Garibaldi.)	Michael Dillon.
	Henry A. Rowan.
	John Mullings.
Robert Barrett.	John W. Deamig.
Henry Mills.	C. H. Marriott.
Edward Flynn.	George H. Roberts.
Austin C. Williams.	Thomas A. Brookbanks.
Henry Autmans.	Richard Lewis.
Daniel Courtney.	Edward Murphy.
John M. Morgan.	John H. Edwards.
George Hawkins.	Thomas Wood.
Asa Delahay.	John G. S. Lucket.
John Cunningham.	George S. Harrison.
Richard R. Jeffries.	John Mark.
William H. Hazlehurst.	Hugh Managrow.

The prisoners were all neatly and comfortably clad, through the generosity of the ladies of Philadelphia, and they speak in the highest terms of the kind treatment they received while confined at Moyamensing.

One of the prisoners, C.F. DELAHAY, while in prison, drew and painted a picture of the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis*, under full sail, which he presented to Deputy Marshal SHARKEY, and it was afterward presented to Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Jersey City.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Capt. PATTERSON'S (late Capt. SAUL'S) company of cavalry arrived here yesterday, from Hancock, *en route* to join the Third Maryland regiment at Baltimore. They report that five of their number and three horses were killed where Capt. SAUL was ambushed and shot, in Virginia.

The Examining Board, of which Gen. HAMILTON is President, stands adjourned till Friday, in consequence of the absence of that officer at Washington.

The snow fell yesterday to a depth of four inches. It has ceased falling, but the Heavens are still overcast. Everything in the shape of a sleigh is out this morning.

The only sickness now at Hancock is measles in one of the regiments, but it has not been followed by fatal results.

NAVAL AFFAIRS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The gunboats *Ino* and *Huron* sailed to-day, the former for Ship Island and the latter for Key West.

The bark *Mopolitan*, reported burned by the rebel privateer *Sumter*, was built and owned in Kingston, Mass., and was insured in Boston.

THE MAINE FOURTEENTH.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Maine Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WICKERSON, arrived to-night from Augusta, and are temporarily quartered in Faneuil Hall. They are attached to Gen. BUTLER'S expedition.

THE CASE OF GORDON.

Efforts of District Attorney Smith—Conversation with Gordon—Respite Granted.

No inconsiderable interest has attached to the case of Capt. GORDON, whose trial as a slaver was so recently before Judge SHIPMAN. A verdict of guilty was given, and the Judge sentenced the Captain to be hung, on Friday, the 7th inst. (to-morrow.)

Since the issue of the trial, the greatest efforts have been continued by the counsel and friends of GORDON for a pardon, or commutation of the sentence. The District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., has been anxious to have the sentence carried into effect, for obvious reasons. He had secured the conviction of GORDON and considered that his death would do more toward aiding the Administration in their desire to stop the infernal trade than all the imprisonments or fines which might be imposed for centuries to come, and finding that the opposition to the decree of the Court was so great, he went to see the President concerning it.

After his return from Washington, certain matters came to his knowledge that induced him to write the following letter to a prominent official at the National Capital, in which he at some length gave his views of the subject:

OFFICE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

SIR: I feel it my duty to say to you that public opinion here is manifest, earnest and almost unanimous against any commutation of the sentence of the Court in the flagrant case of GORDON. It is widely felt that his execution will strike a blow at the Slave-trade, such as it has never yet received. It would stamp it, in the minds of sea-faring men, as infamous and degrading. Imprisonment, though for life, bears no such stigma in their minds. A commutation will verify the impudent predictions of the slave-trading fraternity of this City. For a time they have hung their heads under the influence of our proceedings in this case. Any clemency will restore them to the scornful levity exhibited when I commenced the trial. If imprisonment is substituted, they already declare that a pardon will come in future.

Cruel, unscrupulous and sordid, GORDON is now convicted for the fourth offence. The sentence pronounced upon him by Judge SHIPMAN, with the commentaries in your report and in the President's message, ought not to be read by mankind in the light of a subsequent commutation of a just, wise and necessary punishment. I bear GORDON no ill-will; but I trust that this revolting, sickening traffic may not grow bold again under a relaxing attitude of the Government.

Judge SHIPMAN is earnest against the policy of a commutation. I also learn that one of the jurors had had money offered him to sign a petition, and was then extravagantly denounced because of his refusal.

I desire to warn the President against the action of men who are undoubtedly paid to intercede for interference, or are professionally employed for that purpose. I have seen the letter of ex-Judge COWLES. It contains a material mistake. It declared that GORDON might have been encouraged to commit the crime by a statement of my predecessor, Judge ROOSEVELT, that he was unwilling to prosecute these cases. Something like this was said, but *it was after Gordon's arrest*, and in his presence, in Court.

I know that persons have united to procure a commutation, while declaring privately that the President ought not to interfere. Eight of the Jury yesterday declared to me that GORDON should be executed, and they say that but one of the Jury would now sign any petition.

It is said the Government has not heretofore performed its duty.

There are two answers to this. First, the crime is intrinsically so cruel and atrocious, that none but a heartless and depraved man could commit it after once (much less three times) witnessing and participating in its horrors. The poor savages begin to die before all are on board the ship. Terror, suffocation, sores and anguish unutterable plead in vain. The slave captain knows nothing of pity. But, secondly, how can we execute in other cases if we do not in this? I believe I shall procure the conviction of HAINES, mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, whose brutality and cruelty are dreadful to contemplate.

I know that the President and his advisers are wiser than I am, and perhaps I ought to do no more than inform him of the means taken here to obtain applications for clemency.

I write unofficially, but leave my letter to any use (if any) to which you may think proper to put it. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient, humble servant,
[Signed] E. DELAFIED SMITH,
United States District-Attorney.

The case has been pressed before the President by ex-Judge DEAN, and by other professional and friendly counsel, to such an extent that up to yesterday afternoon, GORDON entertained hopes of pardon. So long a time, however, had elapsed without an interference, that he began to have fears for his life. We had a brief interview with him yesterday, during which GORDON expressed the feeling that it was very hard to enforce suddenly and with extreme rigor a law which, for 40 years, had been but a dead-letter. He said that in his opinion the best thing that could be done was to pardon him, and then issue a proclamation that thereafter any and all parties convicted of the crime should be dealt with as the law demands.

Various incidental remarks concerning his past life, showed plainly that he considers himself a very fair minded and kind-hearted man. He was, he states, always kind to his men and his passengers; and all who had once sailed with him, would do so a second time. In reply to a question as to the absolute necessity of death on the part of many of the slaves in the hold, he stated that the deaths occurred mainly after the ship had become a prize; that half a dozen or so men were put on the slavers to sail them, who were unacquainted with the captives or their language; and that, in consequence, the negroes, unable to make their complaints or desires known, would suffer.

During the interview, Mrs. GORDON, a very pretty, bright and intelligent woman, of not more than 22 years of age, hurried into the corridor, and with trembling hand, gave her husband tidings of the boon for which they both so long had waited.

It was a respite for two weeks.

GORDON received it very coolly, but was evidently very grateful for the little, which may be but the seed of a greater personal benefit. He said he had nothing to say to the public, his views on the subject of so hasty an enforcement of the law were known, and the rest must be left with the President. His family—a wife and a boy four years old—live in Williamsburgh.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum was presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

In relation to the punishment of crime in certain cases.

Majority of the Committee reported to alter the term of sending criminals to the State prisons, and relative to the commutation of sentences; and also to prevent Supervisors from holding County offices, or being parties to contracts with the County.

Mr. MONROE presented report of the select committee appointed at the last session, to investigate charges of malfeasance against certain Harbormasters. Ordered printed.

Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to provide compensation to passengers for personal injuries received on railroads, and for the establishment of surgical stations, as hospital accommodations, on the lines of railroads.

Mr. CONNOLLY gave notice of a bill to raise the New-York County Court-house fund stock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GANSON—To amend the act enforcing the liabilities of stockholders in certain Bank Corporations.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the act for the formation of Gas Companies.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Concerning the public health of the City of New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the act to regulate the sale of poisons.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the Governor was requested, if consistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate, in executive session, facts connected with the complaints made in December last, by Capt. R. W. TRUNDY and others, against Harbor-master J. W. TAYLOR.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. CODDINGTON presented a petition from the Homœopathic Physicians of New-York, asking that a just share of the practice in the Bellevue Hospital be placed in their charge. Mr. CODDINGTON made a humorous speech in favor of the petitioners' request.

Bills were reported favorably to allow the negotiation of personal paper, under $250 in amount, at rates above legal interest.

Also, in relation to the punishment of crime, and persons confined in State Prisons. Also, to regulate the size of apple-barrels. Likewise, to repeal part of Act regulations of the port of New-York, and also to prohibit the erection of division fences on wharves.

The Committee on Internal Affairs, Towns and Counties, reported that they were unable to come to any decision on the bill in relation to the excise sale of spirituous liquors, and asked that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole House. Agreed to.

Mr. PHELPS reported favorably the bill to amend the law ceding jurisdiction to the United States over sites for lighthouses.

Mr. PHELPS explained the importance of speedy action, in order to enable the Government to proceed with the necessary work of defence in the harbor at the Narrows.

Mr. BELL moved forward the bill to the first Committee of the Whole.

The bill to repeal the law in relation to the publication of legal notices was called up.

Mr. FISHER moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Warm debate ensued. Messrs. RICE and PHELPS opposed the recommittal, and advocated the bill. Messrs. FISHER and MCLEOD opposed the bill. During the debate Mr. FISHER denounced the New-York *Tribune* as a paper always endeavoring to oppress and crush out the country press.

Mr. PIERCE predicted that the friends of the bill would be denounced by the Press, but reminded members that others besides newspapers would watch their actions. In every county, under the pressure and burden of taxation, tax associations would spring up, and hold members accountable.

A motion was made to refer the bill in relation to the publication of legal notices to the Printing Committee, with instructions to inquire into the present rates of legal advertising, and ascertain whether more is paid than ought to be. Carried, 67 to 31.

The Report of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections was presented.

Mr. TALLMAN gave notice that he would introduce the Broadway Railroad and Tenth-street Railroad bills.

Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice of a bill to forbid grants to railroads in streets in the city, without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners, and that the sale of the franchise be made at auction.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments. Also, to repeal the section of the law relating to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, which allows the amount of assessments, uncollected from corporations assessed on their whole capital stock, to be credited to that City by the State.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Canal Board, after a long session, made their appointments this evening. The following Collectors were abolished: At New-York, Lyons, Brockport, Medina, Seneca Falls, Scottsville and Higgins.

The following collectors were appointed: Albany, Ira Porter; West Troy, Garret Whitbeck; Schenectady, Andrew Y. Carver; Fultonville, Willett Ferguson; Little Falls, Elijah Read; Utica, Gordon Hackett; Rome, George Barnard, Jr.; Syracuse, Eleazer R. Williams; Montezuma, Wm. K. Wheat; Palmyra, Anson B. Clemens; Rochester, Ebenezer F. Oatley; Albion, Lorenzo N Davis; Lockport, Philo S. Smith; Tonawanda, Emanuel Hensler; Buffalo, Warren Granger; Waterford, Abraham L. Brewster; Fort Edward, John E. McIntyre; Whitehall, John C. Park; Salina, James S. Plumb; Phoenix, P. F. Conger; Oswego, James B. Brown; Geneva, Wm. A. Van Vranken; Havana, no appointment yet; Horseheads, James B. Thompson; Corning, Ephraim P. Rogers; Penn Yan, Jos. St. John; Hamilton, Maro Hubbard; Oxford, Norman Ford; Binghamton, Benj. Devoe; Mount Morris, Wm. H. Thomas; Dansville, George A. Sanders; Canada, Luke R. Hitchcock; Olean, Levi W. Gano; Booneville, Wm. Bamber.

The following were appointed Inspectors—Albany, Wm. W. Edgerton; West Troy, Isaac Collins and Nicholas Hayes; Syracuse, Jacob Schmeer; Rochester, D. B. Loder; Buffalo, John Elliot and Benjamin Wicksey; Oswego, Henry Paddock.

The following were appointed Weighmasters: Albany, John S. Robbins; West Troy, Amasa Copp; Utica, Harry Bushnell; Syracuse, S. V. A. Featherby; Rochester, Richard D. Howell.

Superintendents of Erie Canal—Robert C. Dorn, for sections 1, 2 and 3; John Beardslee, sections 4 and 5; Philip P. Medler, sections 7, 8 and 9, Erie Canals; Champlain Canal, Joseph McFarland; Oswego Canal, &c., Elliott Harrison; Chemung Canal, Oliver Allen; Chenango Canal, Charles H. Smith, section 1; Levi Dimmick, sections 2 and 3; Genesee Valley Canal, section 3, Gideon Searles; Black River Canal, J. Griffith.

The above appointments on the final vote received the unanimous vote of the Board.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5—10 P. M.

The State Medical Society are at present holding their annual sessions here, Dr. E. H. PARKER, of Poughkeepsie, presiding. To-day a very able and interesting paper was read by Dr. SWINBURN, of Albany, embracing the evidence in the case of the death of Mrs. RUDGE, taking the position that her death was not a suicidal act, but that the wound in the throat must have been inflicted by another person after death. The paper was illustrated by cuts and models, showing the theory of the manner of her death.

A resolution was adopted declaring against the introduction of the Homœopathic practice in any portion of the army.

A resolution to amend the Code of Ethics, by striking out that part which forbids patenting surgical instruments, was laid upon the table.

Masonic.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons met here to-day. The old officers were all re-elected, with the exception of Grand Captain of the Host. S. H. STONE, of Syracuse, was elected in place of Mr. HOLMES, of Rochester.

Government Sale of Confiscated Cotton.

LARGE PRICES FOR SEA ISLAND.

At noon yesterday, Messrs. BURDETT, JONES, & Co. sold at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Collector BARNEY, 168 bales Sea Island, and nine bales Upland cotton, brought to this port from Port Royal in the steamers *Atlantic*, *Ocean Queen and Vanderbilt*. A few bales of Sea Island of an inferior quality sold at a low figure, but the prices given for the remainder reached a high point. One lot brought 71 cents per pound. A considerable number of dealers were present, and the bidding throughout the sale was quite animated. The heavy purchasers were R. LEWIS, MALTBIE & Co., and C. H. M. TABER, the latter of whom purchased for the Willimantic Thread Company, Conn. The larger portion of the cotton was bought for exportation. The result of the sale was as follows:

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Bales.	Cents.	Bales.	Cents.	Bales.	Cents.
6	49	4	29	12	51
6	56½	10	32	15	44
14	59	11	66	4	60
3	69½	2	52	3	58
28	57	20	56	9	52½
1	60	4	53	6	50
4	67	1	28	3	61
1	35	1	71		

Total of Sea Island sold, bales, 168.
Range of prices of Sea Island, 28c.@71c.
Average price of Sea Island, 59c.

UPLAND COTTON.

Bales.	Cents.	Bales.	Cents.
4	25	5	26½

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, THIS DAY.—Nos. 59, 77, 77½, 78, 79, 83, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 26, 38.

[Advertisement.]

Commodore NUTT is so supremely small and attractive that BARNUM is already contemplating the lease of the entire block down to Fulton-street, to make room for the crowds of visitors who are daily thronging his levees.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—W. D. Grimshaw, G. J. Lester, Wm. H. Ayres, Augustus Stubenranch, G. H. F. Schultheis, Ignacio Sauregin, Pedro Fernandez, Jose Armas, M. Fisher, Miss A. Anderson, D. M. Texera Castro, James Richard, Angel Montego, D. Melgruiades de St. Pedro, and 2 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 5—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—James Fitzgerald and lady, Miss Bain, Miss Dunden, Mr. Long, Thos. Patton, L. De Costa, lady and infant, Miss Schmidt, G. George and lady, J. M. Cunnali, Mr. McDonald, A. G. Finlay, J. D. Naire, Henriques, W. L. Halsey, W. Wilson, A. Newland, and 168 in the steerage.

FEB. 5—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*, 4c.—C. Schulder and lady, C. Hutteroth, Emily Wilcox, Charles Rahl, D. Reimer, H. Wedemyer, Capt. Rosewan, A. Rosenthal, R. Hoerel, Max Von Mittnacht, G. Kerber, T. Gruetzen, C. Spilker, O. Koech, B. Wetty, F. Ulrichs, T. Koch, J. Blumenkamp, F. Dreyer, Mr. Krohn, T. Bumiller T. Guichete, Marie Pedance, Adel Pedance, T. Merle, and 75 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 5 24 | Moon sets.... 12 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 15 | Gov. Island. 1 04 | Hell Gate.... 2 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ships Thomas Jefferson, Rollins, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Augustus, Bradburn, Antwerp, W. T. Frost; Romance of the Sea, (clipper,) Clough, San Francisco, Cornelius Comstock; Cuban, (Br.,) McLean, Glasgow, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Barks Monnequash, Peacock, London, Howland & Frothingham; Texana, Brand, Fort Royal, John A. McGaw; Dronning Victoria, (Norwg.,) Rahrs, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Garibaldi, Hoyt, Gibraltar, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Lucky Star, Nelson, San Francisco, Cornelius Comstock; Freamar, (Norw.,) Mathieson, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Atlantic, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Francis J. King, Post, Philadelphia, R. H. Post; Alliance, (Portg.,) Jaques, Liverpool, L. E. Ameinck & Co.; Catharine, (Br.,) Muir, St. John, N. F., J. S. Dealey.

Schooners Red Eagle, Brown, Locust Point, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; President, (Br.,) Scoville, St. Thomas, Boyd & Hincken; E. J. Talbot, Amsbury, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Euphemia, Bayley, Vera Cruz, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Telegraph, (Br.,) Davison, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolff; Inkerman, (Br.,) Cook, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Yankee Blade, Coombs, New-Haven, Yates & Porterfield; John Walker, Brunnell, Havana, Frederick F. Phillips.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Jan. 29, and Southampton Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the first part of the passage. The H. brings 27 cabin and 73 steerage passengers, the U. S. mails, and 1,800 tons cargo.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffery, Liverpool Jan. 22, and Queenstown Jan. 23, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and 178 pn sengers to John G. Dale. The C. has had strong westerly gales the first part of the passage. She brings U. S. mails.

Ship Young Sun, (of Portland,) Merryman, Leghorn 60 ds., with marble, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to master. Had heavy N. W. gales first part of passage, and was driven to southward.

Ship Reform, (Norw.,) Gleason, London 75 ds., in ballast to order. Experienced some heavy weather.

Ship Lawrence, (new, 1,699 tons,) Johnson, Damariscotta 7 ds., in ballast to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Ellen Morrison, Gardner, Minatitlan, Mexico, 30 ds., with mahogany, to F. Alexandre & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Experienced very heavy weather. Jan. 21, off Tortugas, was boarded by U. S. ship-of-war Portsmouth, 4th inst., 12 miles E. of Barnegat, saw a quantity of casks and wreck stuff, and about an hour afterward saw the masthead of a vessel just above the water, and apparently attached to the hull. Left no vessels. On Dec. 26, the oldenburg brig Bernard, Capt. Bachmann, from Minatitlan for Europe, went ashore about 10 miles E. of that place, and became a total loss. Crew saved except the cook.

Bark Daphne, (Norw.,) Larsen, London 78 ds., in ballast to order. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 15, lat. 45 20, lon. 15 30, fell in with Br. bark Boyne, Glover, hence for Fleetwood with a cargo of grain, in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew; and on the 16th spoke the Portg. schr. Maria Camillia, for Europe, (since arrived out,) and transferred them (the crew of the Boyne) to that vessel. The loss of the Boyne has been before reported.

Bark John Bull, (Br.,) Roberts, Amoy 160 ds., with teas to Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle.

Bark Norumbega, Haling, Bayonne, France, 45 ds., in ballast to J. H. Brower & Co.

Miscellaneous.

The bark J. A. Hazard, from Matanzas, with sugar for New-York, is ashore 230 yards N. of Squan Inlet, came ashore at 8 o'clock last night of the 3d inst. Crew safe on board.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The J. A. H. was built at Newport, R. I., in 1851, 249 tons, rates A 2, and owned by A. F. Bell, of New-York.

BR. BARK SOURANDER.—The Br. bark Sourander, Capt. Taylor, which left this port on the 15th ult. for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain in bulk, was exposed to the late terrific weather at sea, and sustained such damage to vessel and cargo that she was compelled to put back, and succeeded in reaching Boston.—(By telegraph to Arthur Leary, Esq.)

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 5.—The Br. schr. Emma, of St. Andrew's, N. B., from Matanzas for ——, with a cargo of molasses, is stranded on Montauk, five miles W. of the light; is full of water, and lies upon a bed of rocks. Crew all saved. The cargo may possibly be saved, if the weather moderates.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Ann Eliza—schr., from Boston for Sandwich Islands, Jan. 31, lat. 37 40, lon. 66.

Arabella—Br. brig, from Boston, bound S., Feb. 2, lat. 37 55, lon. 67 49.

Gladiola—bark, hence for Hong Kong, Feb. 4, lat. 39 15, on. 71 6.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 4, Experiment, at Tarragona: 8th, A. Prendergast and Lotus, at Lisbon; 13th, Harvest Home, at Cadiz; 15th, Samson, at Trieste; 16th, Fylla, at Texel; Allen, at Marseilles; 17th, Van Name, at do.; 18th, Salem, at Bristol; Glengary, at Cardiff; Jason and Lebanon, at do.; 20th, Jacques Langlois, at Havre; Cornucopia, at Milford; Blue Nose and Scotia, at Cork; 19th, Ocean and Sir Robert Peel, at do.; 20th, E. Banyard, at do; 21st, Star of the Sea, Prince of Wales and Living Age, at Deal; Phenix, at Liverpool; C. O'Brien, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Jan. 21, Xephias, at Queenstown, leaky; Ellen Stuart and Crimea, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—Jan. 3, Isabella, at Portsmouth.

Arrived from Charleston—Jan. 20, West Indian, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 19, American Eagle, from Deal; 18th, Columbus and Lizzie Homan, from do.; 21st, Jeremiah Thompson, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Jan. 21, S. C. Smith, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—Jan. 21, John Clark, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The British Tar, from New-York for Falmouth, had been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

The Columbine, from New-York for Queenstown, had been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

The Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston, had been burnt by the pirate steamer Sumter.

The Forryot, J. F. Gates, Ann Adamson and Queen of the Netherlands, all from New-York, were at Queenstown, leaky, &c.

Latest via Londonderry.

Arrived from New-York—W. F. Schmidt, in the Scheldt; Prince of Wales, at Deal; Frank Lovett and James Foster, Jr., at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Thos. Whitney, at Deal.

MEM.—The Tiger, from Liverpool for New-York, has been totally wrecked near Waterford.

The Margaret, from New-York for Gloucester, put into Sharpness 23d, with loss of boats, bulwarks and one man.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these TROCHES a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to Bronchial Complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this City, and are sold by all the principal Druggists.

—*Boston Journal.*

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

BIRTHS.

DE WOLFE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, the wife of Dr. Stephen de Wolfe of a son.

MARRIED.

TRACY—STEVENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, to FRANCES M., daughter of Byam K. Stevens, of this City.

COUDERT—EDMONDS.—In Bronxville, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. George McCloskey, L. LEONCE COUDERT to NORA, eldest daughter of Francis W. Edmonds.

DIED.

MORRILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 3, GEORGIANA T. DAVIS, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph and Phebe E. Morrill, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 30th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRIFFITHS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, after a very brief illness, HENRY CLAY, second son of John M. and Emma A. Griffiths, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 374 Grand, corner Norfolk-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LAING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, JAMES LAING, a native of Scotland, aged 56 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock.

PATERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, PETER L. PATERSON, a native of Sweden, aged 39 years and 5 months.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., from his late residence, No. 136 Liberty-st., without further notice.

☞ London, C. W., papers please copy.

BADEAU.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, N. W. BADEAU, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his father, Dr. Badeau, his father in-law, EZRA Marshall, and his brother-in-law, Wm. J. Cunningham, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 681 Greenwich-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the 11 A. M. train at Chambers-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Tarrytown.

BABCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, ANNA L. BABCOCK.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, D. B. Babcock, corner of 6th-av. and 1st-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

ROOT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, WM. S. ROOT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on

A Defence of Lieut. Temple, of the Flambeau'

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article copied from the Boston *Post* in the TIMES of yesterday, and the editorial remarks in the TIMES of this day on the conduct of Lieut. Commanding W. G. TEMPLE, of the United States ship *Flambeau*, at Nassau, do great injustice to an accomplished naval officer and loyal man, who is doing all his duty under very unfavorable circumstances.

The people of Nassau, Governor and all included, are in favor of Southern treason, and give every facility to the rebels. It should be remembered that they live by wrecking, which will account for their preferences. Lieut. T. has one vessel only, and he has to watch four places of egress and ingress into and from the harbor of Nassau, a distance of 60 miles in extent, which cannot, of course, be done by one vessel.

The British steamer *Gladiator*, loaded with stores, &c., for the rebels, is at anchor six miles east from the eastern point of the Island of New-Providence, on the Bank, in British waters—the vessels which take her cargo have the choice of either of the four places of egress to run out through, and with the known disposition of the Nassau wreckers, the rebels are kept informed of the position of the *Flambeau*, and can avoid her.

All these facts are known to the Department in Washington, which has entire confidence in the course pursued by Lieut. T.

It is only proper that traitors or officers who do not discharge their duty with energy and fidelity should be exposed, but no charge should be made against a person engaged in the service of his country, excepting one is prepared to make it good.

Feb. 5, 1862. GEO. W. BLUNT.

A Son of a Pilgrim at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you are not aware that the editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, from which paper you extract so many impudent, insulting and abusive articles, on the North, is himself a renegade Northern man, by the name of OLIVER BALDWIN.

He emigrated from Hudson, N. Y., thirty or forty years since. He was considered a tolerably flippant speaker and writer, but has drawn his own photograph by applying the same language to himself which he applies to Northerners, viz.: "A rascally, hypocritical, swindling, humbugging, traitorous, wooden nutmeg son of a Pilgrim." If the South are so fond of that part of our population we can send them a few more "of the same sort."

Yours, &c., AMOR PATRIÆ.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan 22
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	Bremen	New-York	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED, A WIFE.—NONE BUT PRINCIpals need apply. The advertiser does not require cash, but only a companion. He is six and twenty, and, tired of single, thinks he can settle down to married life. As men go, he believes he has a moderate share of temper, and want of time is his only reason for having recourse to the newspapers. He has enough means for himself and a second party, and is willing to treat at once. He is quite aware that a great many attempts to convert his honest intentions into an extravagant joke will be made, but he warns all rash intruders. If he finds a man hardy enough to make sport of his affections, he will thrash him; if a woman, he will forgive her. He has a heart for the sincere, a horsewhip for the impertinent. In either case all applications will be promptly attended to, if addressed to AJAX JENKINS, Albany, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN THE VICINITY OF New-York, on the Hudson River or Sound, a convenient house, containing not less than ten rooms, with garden and from six to eight acres of land; the latter not indispensable, if the place suits in other particulars; must be of easy access from New-York; rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 179 Post-office, Hudson, Columbia County.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND FULL-SIZED LOT in the IXth Ward, worth about $5,000; also, 1,000 persons to call and get our inimitable Imperial Cards de Visite, at $4 per dozen. Photographic Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE to accommodate about fifteen first-class boarders; one where the rent will be kept in hand preferred; situation between 4th and 23d sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address C. H. CROWDER, Station G.

WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good locality, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A good house in the City and some money will be given in exchange. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABOR, No. 713 Water-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A CHOICE LITTLE FARM FOR SALE IN Westchester County, about a mile from Bedford station, containing about 50 acres. Buildings all good, a great variety of fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD SMITH, No. 26 East 20th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half-interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 536 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate Brokerage business, fully established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. Location and association the very best. Address BROKER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, BETWEEN 12 and 1 o'clock, in Fulton-av., between Bridge-st. and the City Hall, Brooklyn. It contained $22 in bank notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at the advertising desk at the *Times* Office, New-York.

LOST.—IN JERSEY CITY, SUNDAY, FEB. 2, BEtween Grace Church and South 2d-st., in Jersey-av. or South 7th-st., a lady's gold WATCH and CHAIN. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to the owner at No. 109 Jersey-av.

LOST—BETWEEN THE EVERETT HOUSE AND Fifth Avenue Hotel, a small package of photographs, of no value except to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for the package at the office of the Everett House.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

COAL OILS.—100 BARRELS WHITE AND straw-colored best quality Western illuminating coal oil. For sale, at 22c., 24c. and 33c., by CHAS. SCHMITT, depot No. 43 Maiden-lane.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 780 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY wishes to give out her child to wet nurse, two months old. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear. Refers to Mrs. MILLER.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, ditto in black walnut, finished in oil, rosewood, walnut, secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall-racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BERNARD'S PATENT MACHINE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—The extensive leasehold manufacturing waterside premises, and the valuable patents and wood patterns for the machines. —Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock, at the Works, Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, in lots, the LEASE of the extensive MANUFACTURING WATERSIDE PREMISES, the valuable patents for Bernard's boot and shoe machinery, and the wood patterns for the machines. The premises have a considerable frontage next the Grosvenor-basin, and comprise the main factory, a most substantial, light and lofty structure, of two floors, each 250 feet by 42 feet, with a floor in the roof, a lofty ground floor, engineer's shop, 72 feet by 12 feet, with shed and yard adjoining, abutting upon the Grosvenor-basin, a steam boiler-house, a smith's shop of two floors, and a factory of two floors, each 50 feet by 48 feet; the whole held for a term of 21 years from 24th June, 1856, at a rent of £700 per annum. The patents are those granted to Mr. Bernard for various improvements in machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes, by means of which the rapidity of production is very largely increased, and the cost much lessened, skilled manual labor being, to a great extent, superseded. The patents extend to the machines (among others) for hammering and cutting out the leather, for lasting the shoe, and fixing together, by means of piercing and pegging. Machines, under the several patents, have been constructed on the premises, under the personal supervision of the patentee, and have been brought to a high degree of perfection, many of the machines being most finished specimens of mechanical skill, and pronounced, by competent judges, to be perfect of their kind. The outlay involved in thus perfecting the machinery has necessarily been very large. With the patents it is proposed to sell the whole of the wood patterns of the different machines, thus enabling a purchaser to at once commence the manufacture of them. Specifications of the patents may be seen, and the patented machinery, as also the premises may be inspected, by special order only, on application to Messrs. ASHURST, SON & MORRIS, Solicitors, No. 6 Old Jewry; of F. MAYNARD, Esq., Public Accountant, No. 19 Bread-st., or to Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY, Billiter-st., London, England. Printed particulars will shortly be ready for distribution, and may be had as above, and at the office of this paper.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, ARMY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 4, and following days, at 11 each day, at the Works of Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company, (limited,) situate in Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract) the costly MACHINERY for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, constructed under the several patents belonging to the Company, by means of which skilled manual labor is, to a great extent, superseded, and which is calculated to manufacture 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes weekly; including a steeping tank, pair of turned gun-metal squeezing rolls, (60 inches wide, 12 inches diameter,) two leather hammering machines, with eccentric motion, two outer sole-cutting machines, with steel cutters and gun-metal dies, three machines for cutting out soles, under-soles and stiffenings, one heel-cutting machine, and one upper-leather cutting machine—all worked by eccentrics—one circular knife-cutting machine, two sets of four each hydraulic machines for making heels or for cutting out soles, two hydraulic machines for cutting out and piercing so set of four highly-finished hydraulic pumps, a set of four 12 inch pneumatic pumps, a band-knife cutting machine for splitting soles, two heel-leveling or planing machines, two heel-paring machines, three hand cramping machines, eight double self-acting lasting machines, worked by hydraulic pressure, one double ditto, worked by hand-power, eleven highly-finished self-acting piercing and pegging machines, with jacquard motions, for soles, one ditto for heels, leather lace-cutting and rounding machines, machine for buffing, polishing and finishing the surfaces and edges of soles, leather-pairing or thicknessing machine, three machines for making, turning, and nicking brass pegs, one piercing and nailing machine for heels, very complete set of tempering machinery, circular and band saws, grooving and shaping machines, thirty three sewing or stitching machines, (principally Thomas') eyeletting machines, fly presses, 2,000 pairs of wood lasts, cutting-out tables, quantity of unfinished stock, a large quantity of machines of various descriptions, seasoned oak, elm, deal, pine and plank, cast-iron pulley bands and numerous other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday, Saturday and Monday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, which may then be had at each, on the premises, or previously, at the office of the paper, of Messrs. Ashurst, Son & Morris, Solicitors, No. 6 Old Jewry, E. C., of F. Maynard, Esq., Public Accountant, No. 19 Bread-st., E. C., and of Messrs. Fuller & Horsey, Billiter-st., London, England. Any person wishing to offer in one lot a complete set of machines requisite to manufacture boots and shoes under Bernard's several patents, giving to a purchaser the right to use them without payment of royalty; and, if no acceptable offer be made in that form, then to sell the machines separately, giving to each purchaser the same privilege.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.—Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell, by auction, with the machinery, at the works of Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company, (limited,) Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, in lots, the valuable collection of ENGINEERS' TOOLS, used in the construction of the different patented machines, now within three years, principally by Whitworth, Smith, Beacock & Tannet, and Shepherd Hill & Spinks, including a 12-inch centre screw-cutting lathe, with 24 feet bed; a 10-inch centre screw-cutting lathe, with 15-feet gap bed; 9-inch centre screw-cutting lathe, with 12-feet bed; seven 7-inch centre self-acting screw-cutting lathes, with 6 feet 6 inches moveable gap beds; three 6-inch centre screw-cutting lathes, with 5 feet 6 inches beds; one 5-inch centre back-geared slide lathe, with 16-feet bed; amateur's lathe, one pin lathe, four slide lathes, varying from 4-inch to 2 inches diameter; two 12 feet 6 inches wide, by 2 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet wide by 2 feet high, three self-acting shaping machines, 9, 12 and 15 inch strokes, with traversing tables; self-acting slotting machine, to take in 3 feet diameter; one self-acting horizontal boring machine, two self-acting drilling machines, two wall-drilling machines, self-acting slotting and drilling machine, wheel-cutting machine, set of Whitworth gauges, from ½-inch to 2 inches diameter, by 64ths, stocks, taps and dies, from ¾-inch to 1½ inches, steel tools, ratchets, planed surface plates, 12-horse power pedestal high pressure steam engine, one 10-inch cylinder horizontal high pressure steam engine, by Bellhouse; one 2-horse power direct-acting steam engine; two return flue steam boilers, 13 feet 6 inches and 14 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet diameter; two cylindrical steam boilers, 6 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches diameter; 500 feet flanged steam pipe, 1,000 feet turned bright shafting, 3,000 feet leather driving-bands, 250 riggers, fittings of smith's shop, three forges, anvils, vices and benches, three tons rod and bar iron, one ton cast and sheer steel, four grindstones, double purchase crab, bottle jack, blocks and falls, six joiners' benches, weighing machine, gas fittings, office furniture, and a large quantity of miscellaneous property. To be viewed with the other effects, and catalogues had at 6d. each. See preceding advertisement.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, FEB. 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire household furniture of a family, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, covered in reps and brocatel, mahogany bed-steads, parlor and arm chairs, pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining-tables, buffets, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of E. JENNINGS, Jr., Attorney for mortgagee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BOATS, SPARS, OLD COPPER, METAL, &c., at auction, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862, at the office of E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 East Houston-st., corner of Goerck. A quantity of boats, spars, old copper, metal windlasses, deck houses, cabooses, &c. The articles are now at various shipyards. Parties wishing to see them will apply to E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 Houston-st., or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues and full particulars can be had.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, water colors, engravings, etc. Among those of the modern school will be found the works of Van Boest, W. M. Brown, De Munter, Hall, Veyrneat, Thom, Hekking, Isabel, Marquill, Troel, and others. Also, a number of fine water colors, artists' proof crayonings, lithographs, etc., etc. The above sale will be without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY D. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, water colors, engravings, etc. Among those of the modern school will be found the works of Van Boest, W. M. Brown, De Munter, Hall, Veyrneat, Thom, Hekking, Isabel, Marquill, Troel, and others. Also, a number of fine water colors, artists' proof crayonings, lithographs, etc., etc. The above sale will be without reserve.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1862, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh goods, suitable for City or country trade.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 100x25. Can be seen between 3 and 5 P. M. Price $5,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21, 24-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 65 2-inch tubes and patent damper, 26-horse power. Apply at No. 32 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, or addressing B. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 230 West 33d-st., wishes to let a large front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING, — A FRONT ROOM ON THE fourth floor of No. 82 East 16th-st.—suitable for one or two gentlemen—to let with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 71 McDougal-st., (St. Clement's-place.) Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, lady and son; an entire second or third floor, with good sized room on floor above, would be required. The location must be desirable, between Madison and 7th avs., not below 14th-st. nor above 26th-st. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Address, with terms, Mr. BUTLER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—TERMS REASONable, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in the first class English basement house No. 1248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., having all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply as above.

WANTED—A ROOM IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; breakfast at 7½ o'clock; dinner on Sundays; location between 6th and 8th avs., and 12th and 30th sts. Persons answering will please state name, location and terms. Address H. D. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished apartments, consisting of a sitting room and bedroom, (without full board, but with breakfast,) in or in the immediate neighborhood of 10th-st. Address letters, stating terms, to J. C. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, IN THE VICINITY OF Fort Green, to a gentleman and wife, a well-furnished parlor and bedroom, with use of bath-room, in a private family where there are no children or boarders. Address X. Y., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—for three grown persons, with private parlor. Situation on the west side, above 8th-st.; would furnish own rooms, if required. Table must be good. Best of reference required. Address A. B. C., No. 134 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 15 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms to let on second floor, with board, in a private family. House and neighborhood first-class.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT country residence, containing twelve rooms, two hand some, large parlors, kitchen and dining room, and three sleeping rooms on first floor, marble mantles &c.; good well of water; is situated on high ground, within three minutes walk of the depot of Harlem Railroad, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from New-York. The place is perfectly healthy; conveyance by cars, on steamboat and stages every hour through the day; rent $200 per year. Apply to WM. GRAY, opposite the railroad station Tremont, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., advertising agents, No. 41 Park Row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 461 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and reports with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream across the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VANWAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A commodious house, situated in Yonkers on Tailedde-av., within fifteen minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty miles each. It has all the modern improvements, bath-room supplied with hot and cold water, gas pipes, with a good vegetable garden and a well of excellent water. Possession can be given immediately or on the 1st of May, as preferred. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 81 Wood-st., or to A. M. HATCH, on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 26th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden on the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale. Apply to HENRY B. BRADWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Pavonia Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Jersey Ferry. The house is new and well-built, contains 12 rooms, the grounds inclosing it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., in store.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSide Hotel, 152d-st., at the Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses—rent from $300 to $500—handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also a store No. 3 New-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE, in Madison-av., above 23d-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 749 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 15 West 28th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN.—A new house with all modern improvements, situated on New-York-av., near the Fulton and Atlantic av. cars; attached are two lots of ground, all in good order. Inquire of Q. VOORHIS, Real Estate, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to JAS. STEWART, No. 84 Horatio-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 114 PEARL-ST. (HANover-square) will be altered to suit a good tenant; suitable for offices if altered, or for heavy goods as it is. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Fine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE (SIZE 25 BY 45) No. 5 34-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. For terms, etc., apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house with two-story tea-room, No. 169 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Apply to J. INGRAHAM, No. 43 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For terms inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR EITHER ONE or two years, a house and grounds at New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island; rent, $1,000. A pair of horses, cow, poultry, &c., will either be sold on reasonable terms, or can be let with the place. Apply for cards to view, to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENtleman, having recently lost his wife, wishes to rent his house, containing ten rooms, well located in Brooklyn, to a small, responsible, careful family, and board with them. Address, for three days, HARRIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS OF SWORDS, sashes, belts and military goods generally will find it to their interest to send lists of goods and wholesale prices directed to Lock Box No. 643 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as nurse; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M., at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner, third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, waiting and sewing. Apply at No. 139 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Welsh girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent sewer; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 50 Bond-st., for several days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An active and tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good chambermaid. Can be highly recommended, at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 137 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 West 24th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country; has 5 years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; has the highest references from the best of families, from both City and country. Call at No. 140 West 31st-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 13th st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a competent, reliable, obliging girl, for chamberwork or waiting; or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days, at No. 72 East 29th-st., her present employer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; is also a first-class baker; no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 19th-st. Mrs. MALLON.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in every branch—preserves, game, getting up dessertings, in private family cook and baker; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as professed cook in a private family; accustomed to all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, ices, creams, desserts of all kinds; best of City references given. Call for three days at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first rate cook; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 145 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would like a private family, but would have no objection to a private boarding house; has good reference for both. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, No. 38 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastry and jellies; she has lived with the best of families. Call for two days, at No. 178 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman, a situation as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; wages $12 per month; best references. Call for three days at No. 178 East 35th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 208 West 16th-st., second floor, back.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NICE PROTESTant young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived 2 years in her last place; best City references. Call at No. 50 10th-st., corner of 9th-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REsp

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,388 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	56,563 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,292 45—	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	365,684 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,799 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL.
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. SUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 6,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY, INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON MONDAY, Feb. 10, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, Imo., 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—

The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY, of Brooklyn.

WANTED,
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds, either mortgage.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented low numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented medium numbers
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, not assented, high numbers.
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.

—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER

WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FOR SALE—A SECOND MORTGAGE, OF $1,300, on improved property in Brooklyn, or will be exchanged for other property, or a mortgage of about $2,000, and the difference paid in cash. Apply to T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st, near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

200 KEGS CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS, damaged by water, for sale low by OSBORN & SWAN, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.
$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.
English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.—Coal all under cover. Wood by the cart-load or box. ASEL B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 533 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings to stockholders on the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
FEB. 3, 1862. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. WM. L. CONKLIN,
LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of McCOUN, SCHOONMAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be closed up by McCOUN & SCHOONMAKER. HENRY T. McCOUN,
L. E. SCHOONMAKER,
GEORGE A. BOYDEN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of McCONN & SCHOONMAKER, and will continue the Boot and Shoe business at No. 111 Chambers-st. HENRY T. McCONN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. L. E. SCHOONMAKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., and will carry on the Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods business at No. 113 Chambers-st. and No. 98 Reade-st.
GEORGE A. BOYDEN,
OSCAR G. DITMARS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of LUMB & LEECH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ENOCH LUMB is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. ENOCH LUMB,
SAMUEL LEECH.
ENOCH LUMB will continue the business of manufacturing wrought-iron pipe and fittings as heretofore, at the old stand, 45th-st., near 10th-av.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVEL retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation. JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES M. STRAIL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of Marsh & Foster, is thiday dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH T. MARSH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. SAMUEL FOSTER.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S, MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER,

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weaknesses, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 60th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,424 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS ARE warranted to cure the worst forms of secret diseases. It cures complete the most obstinate disease, in a surprisingly short space of time, $1 a bottle. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.
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SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
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CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8,
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
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FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $160; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
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NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore and the Hansa at this Port, and the Nova Scotian at Portland.

The Leading British Press Opposed to Intervention.

Remarkable Article of the London Times.

Absurdity of the Clamor About the Stone Blockade Exposed.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Reduction of the French Army.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Late and Interesting from the River Plate.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. WM. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, *via* Londonderry on the 24th ult., arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are five days later than those previously received.

Purser BROWN reports: Passed on the 23d ult., at 11 o'clock in the evening, off Calf of Man, the steamer *Norwegian*, bound to Liverpool. On Feb. 1, lat. 40° 5', lon. 46° 14', a steamer supposed to be the *Hibernian*. Also a steamer on Feb. 3, off the West end of Sable Island, supposed to be the *North American*.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 22d, *via* Queenstown on the 23d ult., arrived at this port late last night.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen and Southampton on the 23d, also arrived here last night.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d of January.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 24th of January.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d of January.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says: "It is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South."

Mr. MASSEY, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents, at Salford, in which he advocated that the European Powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and the South, by recognizing the Confederate States, and breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

Mr. MASSEY'S speech attracted some attention. The London *Times*, in an editorial upon it, says: "Let France interfere if she likes. England's true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out; it will not be long. It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports, and a large supply of cotton. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof."

The Manchester *Guardian* argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply it says: "It is a question how far in this district the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not as much attributable to over production as to a mere dearth of cotton."

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from a correspondent, calling attention to the fact that the Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* has infringed, and continues to infringe the rules of neutrality at Southampton, and calling on the Government no longer to tolerate such a flagrant disregard of neutral rights.

The brig *West Indian*, Capt. FOOTE, from Charleston Dec. 24, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool. Her captain represents the National blockade of Charleston as anything but effectual, and says that the "stone blockade," so far from stopping the entrance to the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. The citizens of Charleston have very little uneasiness on the subject.

It was represented that Charleston was well defended, and that between that city and Savannah Gen. LEE had about forty thousand troops under his command.

The French steam dispatch boat *Forfart*, at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission.

A London letter in the Paris *Patrie* asserts that the British Government will protest against the measure for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerce.

After strenuous exertions, access had been gained to a part of the Hartley coal mine, and about one hundred of the two hundred and fifteen buried miners had been discovered. It was feared that the remainder of the miners would be found dead in another portion of the mine.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 221, publishes M. FOULD'S budget, in the shape of an address to the Emperor. For the sake of economy in figures, we convert the francs into pounds sterling. M. FOULD'S estimates for 1863 exceed those of 1862 by £2,800,000; but the increase is only apparent, as there will not be the extraordinary and supplementary credits, which amounted to over £5,000,000 last year. The military and naval estimates show an apparent increase of £760,000 over 1862; but, in fact, the army will be reduced by next January to its voted establishment of 400,000 men, and 85,700 horses, while in 1861 the average strength was 467,000, and it is still 446,000 The naval estimates amount to £6,720,000, and, as they will cover ordinary and extraordinary services, they will show an important diminution to cover increased expenditures. FOULD proposes additional taxes on horses and carriages kept for pleasure, increased dues on the registration of deeds, and an augmentation in the stamp duties. From these sources he expects £2,000,000, although all workmen are to be exempt from tax on personal property, and by the close of the year he expects a surplus of £80,000. The total accumulated deficit, at the end of 1861, is stated at $40,320,000, but FOULD declares that it will not be necessary to resort to a loan. He proposes the conversion of 4½ per cent. stock on equitable terms, to 3 per cent., but if the holders decline the terms, the State shall subsequently redeem the stock. The extraordinary budget of 1863 is to be made the subject of special law. To provide for the construction of railways and public works, FOULD recommends the temporary establishment of additional duties on salt and sugar, which he expects will produce £2,500,000, with the help of all these ways and means, the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of 1863 will be fully defrayed, and although the accumulated deficit still remains, it will not only cease to increase, but will soon diminish. FOULD'S report caused great excitement on the Bourse and funds declined considerably; to the close, however, there was some recovery, and rentes were quoted 69f. 95c., a decline on the day of about ½ per cent.

The London *Times* congratulates Europe that the military force of France now bids fair to shrink to reasonable limits. Let it be once understood that France has no desire to disturb the tranquillity of her neighbors, and the industry of Central Europe will shoot up and flourish with a vigor not to be surpassed in the New World.

The Princess CLOTHILDE is reported *enciente*.

The Turin papers publish a dispatch from Rome asserting that the Austrian Government was about to address a note to the great Powers, declaring that the state of Piedmont constitutes a perpetual menace, and renders it necessary that she should be required to disarm.

A marriage was talked of between Prince OSCAR of Sweden and the second daughter of the King of Italy.

Monseigneur CARLI, an agent of ANTONELLI, had been arrested at Leghorn.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a sharp discussion, voted a duty of 40 per cent. on railway passenger receipts.

The *Official Gazette* of Spain formally annouces that the Queen Is *enciente*.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, amid the cheers of the members, laid on the table of the House a bill relative to the privileges of the Board of Control, and stated that the bill should be considered as a token that the Government has the completion of the constitutional edifice always earnestly in view.

The members of the Progressist Party have resolved not to make any proposition in reference to the address to the king in response to the speech from the throne.

In Russia, an Imperial ukase has been published stating that in view of the increased requirements of the State, an augmentation will be made in the poll and stamp taxes, and in import duties, which, in the case of he latter, will be five per cent. on articles entering Russia by the European and Asiatic frontiers. A tax will also be levied on registered letters.

Additional details from Brazel by the French mail report that Gen. FLORES has taken possession of Santa Fé; ROSAS, the late Governor, and Gen. LOPEZ had fled to the desert. Troops had been sent in pursuit of them.

The arrivals of sugar at Pernambuco were heavy and large stocks were on hand, but prices were without alteration.

Freights were active at Bahia. The sugar market here was flat, but holders refused to recede from their prices.

THE PROSPECTS OF INTERVENTION.

The Attitude of France and England—The Reserve of the Emperor—Lord Russell's Protest, &c., &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

By this time I had hoped to be able to turn my attention to other subjects than those of the relations between Europe and America; but the developments of the last few days possess just enough of gravity to constitute these still the most important items of comment. The general joy among Americans here over the settlement of the *Trent* affair had hardly subsided when other disagreeable doubts began to arise as to the good faith of France and England toward us. In other words, a combined intervention is now the sole topic of Americans on this side the Atlantic. For myself I do not see sufficient grounds for this general preoccupation. I know, however, that the French Government is just now wary and studiously non-committal on the subject, that the ministerial Press is the most violent of all in its denunciations of the North, and most persistent in its demands for an intervention, and that the suffering among the poor in France is excessive. I know, too, that the belief is general in London that France has proposed an interference to England; but I do not believe that for the present there is any danger of such an intervention, because it is not logical—it could not be based either upon international law nor the law of commerce. As regards international law, France sets herself up now as the world's arbiter, and she, more than any other, must not depart from the strict observance of international law. If she bases her intervention on the needs of commerce, she may gain relief for the moment, but how is she going to continue to make money out of a people in the majority of the breasts of whom she has kindled and well earned eternal hatred?

In England, it is true, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has protested against the stone fleets, which is an evidence either of imbecility or of bad faith on the part of the noble Earl; it is difficult to say which; but many people accept the latter explanation, and jump to the conclusion that this declaration is only the forerunner of others looking toward an armed intervention. That England, in presence of her own act of sinking stones in the harbor of Alexandria, and of threatening to do the same at Boulogne, in presence of such cruel acts as the bombardment of Copenhagen and the blowing of the Sepoys from the mouths of cannon, should protest against the act of blockading up Charleston on the ground of barbarity and inhumanity, is regarded by most persons as an evidence that, no matter at what cost of inconsistency, she is determined to find a pretext for war. But is not this conduct of Lord JOHN RUSSELL rather a party manœuvre, invented for the purpose of keeping up the war excitement and thus strengthening the position of the Cabinet before Parliament? In any case we do not believe that it forebodes an immediate intervention.

The communications between the French and English cabinets on the subject of the United States have become much more frequent of late, but until the opening of the Legislative bodies in the two countries, we will perhaps know nothing of the nature of these communications. It is expected that the Emperor will say something on the subject in his opening speech, and these communications probably had reference to an understanding between the two sovereigns.

A secret document from JEFF. DAVIS has been furnished the Governments of France and England, which gives full details of the military and commercial resources of the Confederacy, and which points out in detail the advantages present and to come which France would derive commercially and politically by aiding in the establishment of the new Government. In its details of military resources, France is expected to see that the Confederacy is able to resist the North forever, which entitles them to a recognition, while in its commercial details are seen the enticing phantom of free trade and commercial riches.

The Southern agents, it is said, have drawn up, as a last resource, as a last bait by which to catch the sympathies and the recognition of the French Government, a plan for the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the new Confederacy. There is not a particle of doubt that this *ruse* will be adopted, if all others fail. But the amusing part of it is, that one of the secession papers indiscreetly let the joke out by stating that the period at which emancipation was to be final was fifty years hence.

There is exciting news here to-day, about Mexico. The French, we are told, are going to send out three thousand men; there is to be an armed occupation of Mexico, and these men are to serve as a support while a new system of Government is organized for the Mexicans. In other words, the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, as I intimated to you six weeks ago, is really to be placed upon the throne of Mexico by the advice and at the instigation of France, seconded by England and Spain. From late indications I am inclined to believe that such a project really exists. We shall probably know the truth in time for the next mail.

Is there no longer any room in Fort Warren, that the country should be obliged to put up with the secessionism of VALLANDIGHAM? Almost the only man now quoted for American opinions in the London Press is VALLANDIGHAM, and the French and other Continental Press follow in the same line. Thus all the most salient things pronounced by him against his country are greedily copied and paraded as indications of the current of sentiment in America itself, and by this means he does more harm to the country than if he were commanding or diplomatizing in the ranks of the enemy.

The amount of money gained by the house of ROTHSCHILD, which had advance news of the rendition of MASON and SLIDELL, is said to be colossal, and the reputation of the house for sagacity has advanced, especially among the small fry of the Bourse, to proportions somewhere beyond the mortal. The *ban* and the *arrière-ban* of the world of speculators bow low to the great man, as if he were a god. M. AUGUSTE BELMONT, who is with his family at Nice, came to Paris during the excitement on the *Trent* affair, intending to return home to prepare for the war, but on consultation with M. ROTHSCHILD, gave up the project and returned to Nice, satisfied there would be no war.

MALAKOFF.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

THE REMONSTRANCES OF EARL RUSSELL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND A LIVERPOOL ASSOCIATION.

The following correspondence has passed between the Liverpool Shipowners' Association and the Foreign Office:

SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.

MY LORD: It has come to the knowledge of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, through the public prints, that the Federal Government of the United States have sunk a stone squadron in the main channel of the Charleston Harbor. This proceeding cannot fail seriously and permanently to injure the entrance to that harbor. The Association fears that, unless strong representations and remonstrances are promptly made, a similar course may be immediately followed in the case of the other harbors of the Confederate States. The Association does not think it necessary to dwell at length on the importance of this question, as affecting the general interests of commerce, but feels called upon, as representing an important interest, to address your lordship on the subject. I am, therefore, instructed by the Association respectfully to press this matter on your Lordship's earnest consideration. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS A. CLINT, Chairman.

To the Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, Foreign Office, London.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 15, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which, on behalf of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, you addressed to him on the 13th inst., calling his attention to the course which the Federal Government of the United States have adopted for closing the main channel of Charleston harbor by sinking there vessels laden with stone, and expressing the fear of the Association that unless strong representations and remonstrances are promptly made, a similar course may be immediately followed in the case of the other harbors of the Confederate States. I am to request that you will state to the Liverpool Shipowners' Association that the attention of Her Majesty's Government was at once attracted by the rumors which obtained currency some weeks ago of such a course as that to which you refer being contemplated by the Government of the United States, and on the 20th of December Her Majesty's Minister at Washington was informed of the view taken of it by Her Majesty's Government. Lord LYONS was told that such a cruel plan would seem to imply despair of the restoration of the Union, the professed object of the war; for it never could be the wish of the United States Government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches and prosperity. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and of irremediable injury against an enemy. Lord LYONS was further told that even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war such a measure would not be justifiable. It would be a plot against the commerce of all maritime nations, and against the free intercourse of the Southern States of America with the civilized world. Lord LYONS was desired to speak in this sense to Mr. SEWARD, who, it was hoped, would disavow the illegal project. Now, however, that the project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston, Lord LYONS will be instructed to make a further representation to Mr. SEWARD, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction in other ports.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. A. CLINT, Esq., &c. E. HAMMOND.

DISCUSSION IN THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

This subject was discussed at the meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commere, Jan. 20.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, who presided, was of opinion that the stone blockake at Charleston and Savannah would be but of a temporary character from physical causes, such as the confluence of two rivers, &c., and that the passages could easily be reopened when necessary. He was of opinion that no representations should proceed from the Chamber on the subject, but that the whole matter be left in the hands of the Government.

Mr. MCFIE and Mr. CLINTON were of opinion that as Government naturally looked for support to the public bodies, it was advisable for the Chamber to pass a resolution approving of the course which Lord RUSSELL had taken, (in remonstrating with Mr. SEWARD as to the blockade,) as shown by the correspondence just published between the Liverpool Shipowners' Association and his Lordship. Mr. MCFIE therefore moved, and Mr. CLINTON recended, a resolution, "That this Chamber views with great satisfaction the remonstrances made by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the blocking up of Charleston harbor by sinking vessels laden with stone."

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the motion, on the ground that Lord RUSSELL had only acted upon partial and imperfect representations and reports, and that as Mr. SEWARD'S reply would come to hand in a few days, it would be the wisest course for the Chamber not to pass any resolution at present. He (Mr. CAMPBELL) was assured by gentlemen who had only just returned from America, that the vessels were sunk by the boring of holes in the bottom, and that they could easily be raised when necessary. Mr. CAMPBELL moved an amendment in accordance with his views, which was put and lost, and Mr. MCFIE'S *motion of thanks to the Government was adopted.*

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

THE STONE-BLOCKADE AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT.

From the London Times.

No event in our time has caused a more general feeling of indignation than the destruction of Charleston harbor by the navy of the Northern States. This great act of malignity has filled every civilized country with astonishment. That a people claiming to have inherited the law and the morals of Christian Europe, and to have improved on their inheritance, should be guilty of a deed that might find its place in the chronicles of Saracen or Tartar conquest, has awakened the world to the nature of the struggle which now desolates America. We clearly see that the hopes with which the Northern people began the war have vanished, at least from the minds of their leaders, and that those who bear sway at Washington are only anxious to gratify the vanity of the North by military successes, or its hatred by some deadly injury to the enemy. Both the act and the chorus of savage jubilation with which the news of it was received at the North *show that the idea of reclaiming the citizens of South Carolina, and bringing them back into a Union of friendly States, has passed away from the minds of the Northern politicians.* A gulf is set forever between the community whose ruin has been thus attempted and the contrivers and applauders of the shameful enterprise. That they can meet again in the same Congress, sail under the same flag, or hold commissions in the same army and navy, seems impossible. *There have been many signs that a hopeless war is generating among the Northern people a spirit of vengeance and cruelty, and the outrage at Charleston shows us what is in store for the unhappy continent.*

WHY EUROPE SHOULD INTERVENE.

From the London Post, (semi-official.)

The international position of the American question may in this juncture be stated in a few words. The Government which seeks to subjugate, is unable, after nine months' warfare, to reclaim a single State out of those which have seceded from its rule; and the Southern Confederation remains *de facto* independent. The blockades which have been decreed, after having been ineffectual from the first, have now lost all pretext to a legal sanction. Thirdly, the Government thus equally unable to invade and to blockade have resorted to a barbarous and iniquitous mode of warfare, *denounced by their own publicists as of a nature to justify the common intervention of all civilized Powers.* Again, while the *de facto* independence of the South for so long a time is a presumption of the inability of the North to reacquire it, the destruction which the North is heaping on its adversary affords a presumption that it itself regards its own cause as hopeless. *Nor can we, finally, forget that there is at last a limit to the forbearance with which neutral Powers can be morally required to contemplate an increasing injury to their best interests.*

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The declared object of the representation to the Federal Government is the prevention of "acts of destruction in other ports" similar to those which have been perpetrated at Charleston, though, it may be hoped, with less permanent injury to the trade of South Carolina than was supposed when the report of that occurrence first reached this country. If that remonstrance is unsuccessful—if the Federal Government proceed to further acts of the same description—what then? *Why, the Governments of England and France will have nothing for it but to interfere with the strong hand and raise a blockade which, it would seem, can only be maintained by the permanent destruction of places designed by the hand of nature as the outlets for a commerce in which all the civilized world is deeply interested. We cannot doubt but that such interference would have the sanction of the British public, and, indeed, of all Europe.* It would be a movement for the preservation from destruction of places from whence, as is justly observed by Lord RUSSELL, the Northern States "derive a portion of their riches and prosperity." If the Federal Government are resolved to inflict so great an injury upon the commercial intercourse of Maritime States, and especially of those they govern, *they must be taught that such a course affords lawful grounds for interference on the part of any foreign State which possesses the power to interfere effectually.*

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY OF ENGLAND.

From the London Herald.

Such outrages as the destruction of harbors, chiefly commercial, by means of barriers which peace will not remove, are not subjects for mere diplomatic discussion, but for prompt measures of prevention or punishment. Were we to close our Channel harbors by proclamation against the ships of friendly Powers, even for a time, we should find that we had provoked a war with every Power strong enough to resent an inhospitality which would involve the willful destruction of numberless ships and crews. The Federal Government has closed Charleston against neutrals, not by proclamation of a blockade for a time, but by irremovable obstacles forever, to save the expense and trouble of a proper blockade. It is the duty of every civilized Power to do its best to put a stop to such crimes against commerce, civilization, and humanity. *And England's best course in such a case will be to station vessels of war off every Southern port, to prevent the sinking of any more stone ships, and to punish the atrocity committed at Charleston* BY OPENING THAT AND EVERY OTHER CONFEDERATE PORT TO NEUTRAL COMMERCE. If we do this France will heartily join us, and there will be no war, because war against the two great powers of the world would be too desperate a venture even for the ignorance of New-York and the daring of Massachusetts. If not, sooner or later, the outrageous conduct of the Northern Government will provoke a war which we shall not then be able to decline. Meantime, Lord RUSSELL may rest assured that *his protests simply court impertinence from Mr. Seward*, without furthering the cause of civilization or saving the dignity of England as the first of maritime states.

ENGLAND NOT JUSTIFIED IN INTERFERENCE.

From the London Times.

We have for a long time looked upon the state of things now existing in America with no other object than impartially to weigh the merits and demerits of the parties engaged. We have, in the excess of our English generosity, seemed ashamed to calculate how our own national interests were affected by what was going on. We appear rather to have been seeking for a side with which we could sympathize, and, even while we were seeking in vain, were yet fain to admit that all our own inconveniences ought to be patiently borne for the sake of giving the combatants fair play. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when our patience will be put to a very inconvenient test. Our national business is disturbed by a cause which, although Mr. MASSEY is pleased to call it "a frightful war," seems to be destitute alike of all the dignity and of all the interests of war. At first there was, in reality, a mustering to battle, and there was good reason that the nations should hold their breath and look on. But since the affair of Bull Run there has been no heroism, or danger, or real fighting among the millions of men in arms. The only real earnestness shown has been in destroying the property of mankind. The North destroys a harbor as an angry woman has sometimes smashed a looking-glass; and the Federal Government keeps up a vexatious and ineffective blockade less with any hope of reducing the South than for the splenetic purpose of making all the world share in her privations. In all this there has been nothing to excite our admiration, or our sympathy, or our terror, or our horror. What little respect we had for such combatants was, of course, in favor of the weaker side; but the Confederate slave-owners did not attract us much toward them. It is exceedingly creditable to the self-control and justice of our people that during all this time our operative classes have suffered in silence. All our laboring population knew that, as Mr. MASSEY says, the cause of their suffering was "a war in America which no man was able to understand—which had no beginning and no end—which had no cause and would have no effect—and which had not been dignified with one glorious action;" but no one has yet called out to stop this war, to break this ineffective blockade, to prevent the wanton demolition of natural harbors, which are the common property of all who navigate these hurricane-infested coasts. If America had been tried as we have been tried, can it be believed that her population would have remained so patient and so long suffering? If America had been tempted by the appearance of a patent illegality in one of our blockades, and had been offered the assistance of a powerful ally, will any one believe that the populace of New-York, and the Governors and Judges at Boston, would have refrained from indignation meetings and riotous assemblages, to compel their Government, if coercion had been necessary, to take every advantage that offered itself? Yet, so far as we know, not a meeting has been held in Lancashire for pressing our Government to interfere, and we believe there has been everywhere a resolution to let the matter proceed until the North had a full and fair opportunity of regaining her empire over the South.

Either, however, this resolve is now giving way, or there is a conviction spreading that sufficient time has been afforded. Mr. MASSEY has just given voice to this feeling, now so widely spread among our operatives. When he addressed his constituents upon points of public policy, he was met by frequent interruptions and by many hostile cries, but when he asked "whether this inefficient and paper blockade was to be eternally respected," he united all his audience, and his question was answered by vociferous cheering, which no other portion of his speech had elicited.

These cheers at Salford, which is as Democratic a borough as any in England, and where the Philo-American party of other days mustered strong, tell pretty clearly what is going on among our masses. We can hear the whistling of the rising wind. If this war is to last we shall soon have an agitation, both out of doors and in the House of Commons, and pressure put upon the Government, for a direct interference to break the blockade.

We should deplore any such agitation and lament its success. England has behaved with such disinterested patience and with such impartial neutrality in this great matter, that it would be neither right or politic in her to throw away, in a moment, the character she has deserved at such self-sacrifice. Let France interfere if she pleases. France interfered once before to give independence to the United States, and she is welcome to do the same good service to the Confederates. Our true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long. It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let it never be said by the next generation of Anglo-Saxon Americans that they were once united in a powerful nation, but that England, urged only by a malevolent jealousy, had violently divided them, and had taken advantage of what but for her would have been a transitory discord to sunder them forever. No one can tell what the result of such an interference might be either now or hereafter, but every one can see what must be the certain end of this torpid war of exhaustion if left to itself. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloof. Our sympathies, our moral influence, our public opinion, our diplomacy are all free; we may bestow them as we please; but let us not fire a gun upon that coast. Better to refuse to see any inefficiency in blockades,—better even to endure anything which with decent self-respect we dare endure, rather than go armed into this quarrel. It cannot now last long; the bubble is swelling every moment. Stand aside, Mr. MASSEY, and let it burst.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We cannot concur with those who think that the mere appearance of France and England as mediators, would put a stop to the contest. If it did not, it is very doubtful whether it would bring us at all nearer our alleged object of obtaining cotton; and it certainly would not, if anything like a servile war were to result. Then we see great objections to the proposed partnership of France in such an interference. We acknowledge the good effect of M. THOUVENEL'S dispatch respecting the *Trent; but we cannot forget that French ministerial journals urged just before that the destruction of the American navy would not at all suit the policy of France.* Then, again, we think the time for intervention is badly chosen. There are many symptoms, both in North and South, which indicate that the struggle is approaching its close; and every one will admit that such a termination would be far better than any effected by foreign arms. Finally, we desire, above all things, to avoid the hazard of exciting that bitter animosity which must be the result of our taking part in a quarrel between two brave nations, nearly connected with England. *We believe that the restoration of the Union is hopeless, but we shrink from entangling this country in the endless subject of irritation that must arise in the course of settling the dispute.* But we entirely agree with Mr. MASSEY in his remarks on American impatience of criticism. It is absurd to suppose that, while we continue to denounce the errors of French imperialism, or Austrian despotism, or Prussian bureaucracy, or Papal obstinacy, American democracy should be exempt from censure.

MANCHESTER OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: Mr. MASSEY, M. P., appears to be backing the party who are seeking a war with the United States, on the ground of commiseration in the sufferings of the cotton trade in this country and in France. *Now, I speak the sentiments of nineteen out of twenty manufacturers when I say they want no such aid as Mr. Massey would give us. It would be too expensive, besides being in efficient.* A war to obtain cotton, even if we did obtain it, would raise the price of cotton goods to a rate which would prevent anything like an active and remunerative trade, even if it succeeded in opening the Southern ports of America, seeing that the supply of cotton thence must necessarily be on a limited scale, and would have to be shipped here at war freights and risks. If our Government wish to afford adequate aid to the cotton trade, it might be done at much less cost than by war. If the whole of the wages earned by the operatives here, and the profits made by the cotton spinners and manufacturers on an average of the last seven years, were paid to them out of the imperial exchequer, the cost to the country would be much less than a war, and might be of much less duration, since there is every probability of a supply of two million bales of cotton from India this year, and of our being independent of America altogether in the course of next or the following year. If the Government could give to Lancashire very moderate aid to keep the portion of the work-people who may be out of employ, it would be a much more rational and effective way of tiding over the difficulty. But Lancashire needs no such aid. *We have a large and wealthy population independent of those affected by the present dearth of cotton, and shall have no difficulty in pulling through the present crisis, come what may.* God helps those who help themselves, and the only thing required from our rulers is that they shall maintain the honor and dignity of our flag whenever and wherever that may be required, but to fight for cotton would be an experiment of doubtful success, and would only involve us in difficulties which would be far worse than any that threaten us from the embroilment between the Northern and Southern States of America. I am, &c.,

A MANUFACTURER.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22, 1862.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS—FRANCE WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The *Débats*, *Temps* and *Opinione Nationale*, strongly oppose the doctrine that there is anything contrary to the law of nations in the conduct of the United States at Charleston, and argue that to destroy a port (even assuming that they have done it) is not so inhuman an act as to bombard a city. But all the Government journals, including the *Moniteur*, make the worst of the Charleston affair, and the *Patrie* continually hints at the recognition of the Confederate States as being imminent. M. GRANDGUILLOT has republished a series of his articles in the *Pays* in the form of a pamphlet, with the heading "La Réconnaissance du Sud." Notwithstanding these symptoms, however, the important news that England has revoked the prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre and munitions of war, and *the buoyancy of the French funds, are strong arguments that no intervention in American affairs can be contemplated.*

AMERICAN TOPICS AT LARGE.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VESSEL.

THE BLOCKADE A FARCE.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The *West Indian*, a vessel belonging to a Southern planter merchant, has arrived at Liverpool direct from Charleston, having successfully run the blockade. The owner of the *West Indian* and her cargo, (who came from Charleston with the vessel,) and Capt. FOOTE, informed our Liverpool correspondent that the blockade of the port of Charleston is anything but effectual, and that the "granite blockade," so far from stopping the entrance to the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. *On this point the Charlestonians are confident, and therefore the sinking of the granite fleet gives them but little uneasiness.* The *West Indian* is 241 tons burthen, and has a full cargo of spirits of turpentine. She left Charleston in the evening of the 24th December. It was a fine starlight night, and with a favorable wind, the blockade was run, without meeting with any of the blockading squadron. The *West Indian* left Charleston after the stone fleet had been sunk, and ran down to the sea through one of the channels left open by the Federals. Mr. PALMIZEY, the owner of the vessel and freight, is a resident of Savannah; and as he frequently traveled between that port and Charleston, states that he himself saw the plantations on fire. It is the fixed determination, he says, of the planters to burn their cotton sooner than it should fall into the hands of the Yankees. All the plantations about Port Royal have been destroyed; and with the exception of a few hundred bales of cotton which have been gathered by the Unionists, and which is uncleaned, there is scarcely a bale of good cotton about the place. Charleston was well defended, and *the number of troops between that city and Savannah was about forty thousand men, under the command of Gen.* LEE. Reinforcements also continued to arrive at the different points of defence. Savannah is in the best possible state of defence. *The blockade of Mobile is said to be a regular farce.* Vessels run regularly between that port and Havana. From Mobile the vessels engaged in the trade carry Southern produce, and on their arrival at Havana their cargoes are transhipped on board neutral vessels, and forwarded to England. The Southern vessels then take on board arms, ammunition, and other necessaries for the Southern army, and run back to Mobile. This trade is carried on with impunity, and one commercial house in Havana, which is also connected with a well-known Liverpool firm, has three vessels engaged in this trade. Coffee, tea, sugar, salt, boots, and shoes, &c.—indeed all the common luxuries of life—are exceedingly scarce and dear in nearly all the Southern cities.

MR ROSCOE CONKLING'S SPEECH ON THE WAR—REUNION IMPOSSIBLE.

From the London Times.

One thing is confessed in this debate, and the importance of the admission emerges with a curious prominence out of these bickerings and absurdities. It is the utter impossibility of the Northern and Southern States ever working again in one representative government, unless with greater changes in the Constitution than are at all likely. It is confessed that in all the more important elements of power and success the preponderance is on the Southern side. They are united, they are soldiers, they have the sympathy of the Border States, they have the sacred letter of the Constitution itself. It is admitted by the most forward and noisy of the Northern representatives that if the Union is to be maintained, it must be at the sacrifice of that Slavery which only a few months ago they declared themselves they would be the last people to interfere with. Fundamental right, therefore, is admitted to be so far on the side of the South; and all that the North can urge in reply is the progress of ideas, the growth of populations, and the increase of the Union, all supposed to justify the sacrifice of a minority to the exigencies of a great Confederation. This is an appeal to physical force, and as such the Southerners meet it, nothing loth, with a stronger, more warlike, and evidently far more compact organization. The Northerners are turned every man against his brother; New-England suspects the Far West; the cities doubt the sincerity and real cooperation of the Border States; the Abolitionists think half the army traitors; the higher classes think the whole affair a stupid fanaticism, and the House of Representatives spend half an evening in turning over the leaves of the Bible to see if it will help them out of their scrape. They may depend on it, that neither the sacrifice of a General nor of a slaveowner will do them much good. *They must submit either to an immense change in the Constitution, or to a division of the unwieldy Confederation into two or more sections, each of a size and quality to govern itself, without having every four years to settle not only the Cabinet, but the balance of territorial power.*

UNIVERSAL BANKRUPTCY.

From the London Times (City Article.)

The commercial accounts from America, to-day, show that the progress of National Bankruptcy is as rapid as had been anticipated. Gold is now at nearly five premium, and the result of this is that the war expenditure, already estimated at £100,000,000 per annum, must be raised to £105,000,000. It is evident, however, that the mass of the American people are as ignorant of financial as of political principles, and that, owing to the delusions put forth by the Press upon the subject, they are still far from comprehending the prospect that awaits them. No word is yet breathed of a reduction of expenditure, and with regard to taxation the simple announcement is that, owing to the population being unaccustomed to the European modes, the subject will require lengthened consideration, while the exigencies of the Government are immediate, and must therefore be provided for without delay. Hence the grand step has already commenced of an additional issue of £20,000,000 of inconvertible notes—a total in itself equal to the whole amount of the circulation of the Bank of England in the hands of the public in this country, but which, it is thought, will scarcely do more than satisfy the arrears long overdue to clamorous contractors and political agents of all kinds. The public are told that the new notes are to be regarded as of the nature of the "Exchequer-bills issued by the British Treasury," except that they "do not bear interest," but it is omitted to be remarked also, that they are forced upon the takers, instead of being sought for. It is enough, however, in this, as in the *Trent* case, to cover any wrong by assuring every one that it is in accordance with British precedent. Nevertheless, some few persons are plainly beginning to get frightened, and as the surveillance over the Press prevented any expression of opinion, placards had been posted in the City of New-York, with the words "Peace at any price." The specie in the banks during the final days of payment had experienced a further reduction of more than a million sterling, but would now be under control, since no one could obtain it. Some of the leading merchants express an opinion that the premium on gold will be 10 per cent. before the lapse of a month, and at 90 per cent. if the war goes on till Midsummer. The Northwestern States, it is said, are highly dissatisfied with the prospect of taxation. As an example of the pressure experienced, it is remarked "the Western farmers hitherto have exchanged in value about one bushel of Indian corn for one pound of coffee, but the additional duty on that article and the increase in the cost of freight, changes the proportion, so that it requires three bushels of corn to produce one pound of coffee." *Opposition, however, is kept down in the various Western cities, by committees of native Americans, who denounce to the military or other authorities those who are suspected of "disloyalty."* In fact, added to the signs of universal bankruptcy, *there is virtually in some districts a reign of terror*, the private malice of the scum who act as spies being sufficient to cause individuals to be arrested and indefinitely confined in prison. Notwithstanding the "great political triumph" asserted to have been achieved by the surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the desire for revenge among the worst classes, who now overpower the respectable sentiment of the country, is not concealed, and it was suggested that the most convenient course for the moment would be the suicidal one of repealing the reciprocity treaty with Canada, under which certain articles of produce and manufactures are exchanged between the two countries. The fact that the treaty cannot legally be terminated for four years from the present date, it having been made originally for 10 years, does not seem to have been thought worthy of much attention.

OWNERSHIP OF THE NASHVILLE.

From the Liverpool Courier.

Last week it was stated, originally by the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, that the *Nashville* has escaped the jaws of the *Tuscarora* by being sold to British owners. No sign of any such transfer having yet taken place has been made on board the vessel, and the *Observer* stated that the real difficulty was the want of power to give a clear title, the *Nashville* although commissioned as a Confederate vessel of war, being really owned by New-York merchants in this country, who had taken steps to make their claim known. It was added that the *Nashville* and *James Adger* were formerly traders between Charleston and New-York. The real facts of the case are here ingeniously reversed. The *James Adger* was certainly at New-York, but was the first vessel confiscated by the Federal Government as being Southern property. We have heard, upon good authority, that the *James Adger* bore the name of her principal owner, who is also now the real owner of the *Nashville*, at present lying at Southampton; that Mr. ADGER, the real *Simon Pure*, had been in Liverpool for some months prior to the arrival of the *Nashville* at Southampton, actively engaged in cotton speculations, and that if not actually in Liverpool at the present moment, he was a few days ago, and may be again very shortly.

American Securities in the London Market.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., red. 1874	66 @ 68	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent	46 @ 48	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	60 @ 65	
Erie shares	27 @ 29	28½ 29
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Preference	47 @ 49	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1867	88 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	83 @ 88	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent., 1883	74 @ 77	
Illinois Cen. 6